Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1866. VOLUME 39; NO 30.

The Bedford Inquirer
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY
J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN LUTZ,
ON
JULIANA St., opposite the Mengel House
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance.
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If not paid within the year $3.00.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

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BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and speedily procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office. april1'66-1y.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Juliana street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

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SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23,'65.1y

A. E. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:tf

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

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DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
Tooth Powders and Mouth Wash, excellent articles, always on hand.
jan5'65-1y.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug5, '64:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

BANKERS.

C. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
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BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

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ABSALOM GARLICK,
Clock & Watchmaker and Jeweller,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*
☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, PA.
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care warranted to give entire satisfaction. [nov3-1yr

DANIEL BORDER,
FIFTY STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—tf.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

Poetry.

MATTERS MATRIMONIAL.

"A mate—a mate," a maiden cried,
One pleasant summer's day,
When, with her lover by her side,
They joined in rival play—
In rival play in glorious chess,
The noblest of all games,
Whose ivory images possess
Such very loyal names.

"A mate—a mate!" she wildly said,
As with impetuous haste
Her Queen across the board she sped,
And by his monarch placed.
So confident she seemed to be,
Such boldness in her mien,
He did not for a moment see
His King could mate her Queen.

"A mate—a mate!" at last he cried,
"Yes, 'tis a mate I see,
But only such, my darling pride,
As I would have from thee!"
He said, and round her lovely form
His manly arm he pressed,
Till she unto his passion warm
An answering love confessed.

"A mate—a mate!" young cupid sang,
As through the room he flew,
"This may be chess, but yet I guess
'Tis nothing very new!
The olden game, whate'er its name,
Is still the same, I see,
When woman sweet and man compete
There's sure a mate to be."

IN ABSENCE.

BY PHŒBE CAREY.

Watch her kindly, stars—
From the sweet protecting skies
Follow her with tender eyes;
Look so lovingly that she
Cannot choose but think of me;
Watch her kindly, stars!

Soothe her sweetly, night—
On her eyes, o'erwearied, press
The tired lids with light caress;
Let that shadowy hand of thine
Ever in her dreams seem mine;
Soothe her sweetly, night!

Wake her gently, morn—
Let the notes of early birds
Seem like love's melodious words;
Every pleasant sound my dear,
When she stirs from sleep, should hear;
Wake her gently, morn!

Kiss her softly, winds!
Softly, that she may not miss
Any sweet, accustomed bliss?
On her lips, her eyes, her face,
Till I come to take your place,
Kiss her softly, winds!

Miscellaneous.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION

The most earnest advocates of the proposed Philadelphia Convention announce that it is to form a new party. They assert that the Republican party was purely a sectional, and the Union merely a war party. It is now necessary, therefore, in their judgment, to assemble delegates from every State and Territory, and lay down a common national platform, This is all well. This seems very simple. But declarations of intentions have always a most artless tone. The late rebel leaders, Davis, Toombs, and their allies, always insisted upon being called "National Union Democrats," and while their mouths rang with patriotic vociferation they were plotting disunion. It is necessary, therefore, to look at the facts. Is this Convention likely to represent the true and saving union sentiment of the country? Will it be composed of those who have been proved by experience to be the most faithful, intelligent, and consistent friends of the Union? If so, every honest man will rejoice. But it is not enough to say that it will be so if such men choose to send delegates. The question is, whether the terms and circumstances of the call, and the manner in which it has been received by the country, show that it is intended and likely to include such representatives.

The first significant fact then, is, that the call is issued by the three Senators who have separated themselves from the Union majority in Congress, by the Assistant-Postmaster-General and two or three gentlemen who approve that separation, and by two Senators who have uniformly opposed the action of the Union party, and who supported the Chicago policy of surrender to the effort to destroy the Union. The second fact is, that it is urged upon the country by the whole body of what are known, for good reasons, as the Copperhead members of Congress, excepting Senators Saulsbury and Riddle of Delaware, and Representative Harris of Maryland, and the members from New York city. The third fact is, that it is not approved by the Union members of Congress in either House, nor by the conspicuous and representative Union journals of the country.

The Convention, therefore, will be composed of three classes; *first*, those whom, not for offense but for distinction, we may call Mr. Thurlow Weed's party; *second*, the Democratic party of the North; and *third*, the Democratic ex-rebels of the South. It will not represent such Union men as Senator Fessenden and ex-Governor Andrew in New England; Ward Hunt and Charles J. Folger in New York; Senator Sherman and Chief Justice Chase in Ohio; General Logan and Senator Kirkwood in the Northwest; Governor Fletcher and Senator Brown in Missouri; Horace Maynard in Tennessee, Judge Bond in Maryland; Ambrose Spencer and the original Unionists in Georgia; Andrew J. Hamilton and the voters against Throckmorton in Texas. The question is therefore plain. Is a Convention which, by the nature of its call, excludes such men and those who sympathize with them, a representative National Union Convention? Do the the classes that we have first named, the party of Mr. Weed and the old Democratic party, compose a more truly Union party than that which is now known as such?

We say that they are excluded by the call and by its general interpretation. The call is issued in intentional disregard of the equal rights of the loyal Union colored population of the Southern States, whom it proposes to abandon to those who were lately in rebellion. It does this under profession of regard for State rights, and in defiance of the truth, now terribly demonstrated, that absolute equality of individual rights before the law is vitally essential to the harmony of the national Union. Indeed, Mr. Seward, who favors the Convention, in his letter to Tammany Hall, speaks with perilous and reckless rhetoric of "sovereign States." Thus the Convention proposes to prefer the rights of States to the rights of citizens of the United States; or to leave the protection of the latter solely to the States, when our experience has proved that that course is nationally disastrous. Nor can the Convention point us to the Civil Rights bill, for the callers ot the Convention all opposed it and supported the veto.

Composed of such representatives and holding such views, who are likely to control the Convention? Will it be Mr. Thurlow Weed and his friends, or the allied Democrats from the North and South? The question may excite a smile, but it can not suggest a doubt. But if the Democrats control it, can the Convention have any other result than a reorganization of the Democratic party? And if by reason of that reorganization and the co operation of Mr. Weed and his friends that party should return to power, is there any reason to suppose that its policy of subservience to its Southern wing would be changed? Clearly not, because since the beginning of the war the only hope of that party has been the return of its Southern members, and to cement the alliance it must yield to the demands of those members. In the North the Democratic party is virtually dead as a controlling force. It has, indeed, a large vote. It disputes three or four States; but it is generally defeated in them, and always in the others. The reason is, that the Democratic party is merely a permanent reaction and protest against progress and reform, and as the public opinion of the Northern States is educated and intelligent, it instinctively distrusts and rejects it. Hence, also, the steady and uniform opposition of the Democratic party to the elevation and education of the colored population at the South. Every school-house is an outpost against the "Democracy." To educate the whole population of South Carolina and Georgia and Mississippi is to emancipate those States from the "Democracy" which held its last Conventions in Chicago, and which speaks now by the lips of Vallandigham, Pendleton, "Jack Rogers," Horatio Seymour, Garrett Davis, the Tammany orators, and the members of Congress who approve the Philadelphia call. That Democracy, Tammany Hall itself, whenever it succeeds, succeeds by the ignorant vote. It was the slums of the city of New York that elected Horatio Seymour Governor in 1862, and which gave M'Clellan a local majority in 1864. Abolish the slums in the whole country, and you abolish the Democratic party.

It is a very useless folly to suppose that the spirit which has been so long dominant in our politics is destroyed. It has been muted by argument and the ballot in one part of the country. In the other it took up arms, and having been defeated, will now betake itself there also to argument and the ballot; and it remains for the intelligence and public virtue and political faith of the country to accept the battle in this form also, and complete the victory. The Democratic party could not save slavery nor the rebellion, but it can still strike a few blows for ignorance and unequal rights. It will not change its name, and it can not change its nature. In deference to Mr. Weed and his friends at Philadelphia it may call itself Union Democratic, or Democratic National; but it will still be the Democratic party. The "Last Rose of Summer" is nothing but "The Groves of Blarney" played slowly. The party may not make Mr. Ben Wood or his virtuous brother President of the Philadelphia Convention, and may nominate Mayor Hoffman or Senator Murphy for Governor of New York. But it is still the organized reaction against the development of the American doctrine of equal liberty. It will still flatter and fawn upon the ignorance of white foreigners, and still despise and curb if it can, the aspiring intelligence of native Americans of every race. Its present opportunity is the Philadelphia Convention. It will elect the delegates and control its policy; and, like the dextrous executioner who cut off the victim's head so exquisitely that he did not know it until he moved, so it will absorb with greedy politeness those who have sought and failed to control the Union party as they likewise sought and failed to control Abraham Lincoln's administration.—*Harpers' Weekly.*

GLADSTONE'S FOIBLE.

Mr. Gladstone, says an English paper, is not one whit worse tempered than the majority of successful British statesmen—than Lord Derby, for instance, or Lord Stanley. He does not give way to the impulse of intellectual hauteur oftener than lord Palmerston who showed, in addition, every now and then, the Irish form of the pride of birth. But when Mr. Gladstone rates, it is always some man like Lord Robert Montague—a man with whom half the House have a fellow-feeling of caste—who falls under the lash. The whip cuts deep in delicate flesh, and the irritation produced by a stern rebuke to a lordling or county member is twice as great as that which follows an insolent one to a man whom nobody knows. Then it is one thing to pardon a man we like for a mere burst of temper, and quite another to overlook it in one whom we interpret by the light of a latent prejudice. It is of no use to deny that there exist among a section of the House, old Whigs, young aristocrats, and country gentlemen, a feeling towards Mr. Gladstone approaching to an instinctive dislike, a feeling compounded of the repulsion of a cavalier for a puritan, and of the fear with which a diplomatist regards an adversary sure to gain the intellectual mastery. They are annoyed with his "conscience" fretful with an idea that he is not sound about "land," and yet aware that, sound or unsound they are quite sure in debate to seem to be in the wrong.

They rejoice, therefore, at every blunder, misinterpret every slip and rage at every instance of firmness as if it were a concealed impertinence. Nothing but the most suave serenity of temper could eradicate the latent resentfulness thus produced, and Mr. Gladstone, though as full of genuine kindliness as the calmest of his opponents, and fuller of sympathetic feeling, fails to exhibit this peculiar manner. His smile is apt to be a quiver and he has the most unfortunate intolerance alike for imbecility and small finesse. A "dodge," like Lord Stanley's when he tried to put the cart before the horse on Monday week, gives him moral annoyance, the feeling with which great natures regard a baseness, and he expresses this feeling with the force with which he expresses every other. He cannot speak badly. Like the tragedian who could not ask for beer without awing the pot boy, Mr. Gladstone cannot rebuke without that terrible force which makes, what he thinks an ordinary sound, seem to his audience like thunder. All these things tend to dispel the pleasant regard from men, opponents as well as friends which has protected so many statesmen like a moral coat of mail which, for instance, so protected Lord Melbourne that even bullets glanced aside.

NASBY PRESIDES AT A CHURCH TRIAL.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (wich is the Stait uv Kentucky,) June 9, 1866.

They had a ruction in the church at the Corners yesterday, wich bid fair to result in a rendin uv the walls un our Zion, and the tearin down uv the temple we hev reared with so much care and hev guarded with so much solissitood. When I say "we," I mean the members thereof, ez the church wuz reorganized sence the war by returned confedrit soljers and sich Dimokrats ez remained to home nootrel, but inasmuch ez I am the only ordained Dimokratic paster in these parts, I ginerally conduct the services, and hentz hev insensibly fell into a habit uv speekin' uv the church ez "my" church, and I feel all the solissitood for its spiritooal and temporal welfare that I cood ef I wuz reglarly ordained as its pastor, which I expect to be ef I fail in gettin that post offiis at the Corners wich is now held by a Ablishnist uv the darkest dye, wich President Johnson with a stubbornness I can't account for, persistently refooses to remove.

The case wuz suthin like this: Deekin Pogram was charged by Elder Slather with hevin, in broad day-lite, with no attempt at concealment, drunk with a nigger, and a free nigger at that, in Bascom's grocery, and to prove the charge Deekin Slather called Deekin Pennibacker.

The Deekin wuz put onto the stand, and testified ez follows:

"Wuz in Bascom's grocery a playin seven up for the drinks with Deekin Slather. Had jist beet the Deekin one game and had four on the second, and held high, low and jack, and wuz modritly certain uv goin out, partikerly ez the Deekin didn't beg. Wuz hevin a little discussion with him—the Deekin insisten that it wuz the best three in five, instead uv the best two in three, jest as though a man cood afford to play five games between drinks! The ijee is preposterous and unheard of, and ther aint no precedent for any sich course. We wuz settlin the dispoot in regular orthodox style—he hed his fingers twisted in my neck handkercher and I held a stick uv stove wood suspended over his head. While in this position we wuz transfixed with horror at seeing Deekin Pogram enter arm in arm with a nigger and—

The Court—Arm in arm did you say, Bro. Pennibacker.

Witness—Certainly.

The Court—The scribe will make a minnit uv this. Go on.

Witness—They cum in together, ez I sed, arm in arm, walked up to the bar and drank together.

By the Court—Did they drink together?

Witness—They undeniably did.

By myself—The Court desires to know what partickelar flood they absorbed.

Witness—Can't say—spose 'twas Bascom's new whisky—that's all he's got ez the Court very well knows.

By myself—The sexton will go at once to Bascom's and procoor the identicle bottle from which this wretched man, who stands charged with thus lowering hisself, drunk, and bring it hither. The Court desires to know for herself whether it was really whisky. The pint is an important one for the Court to know.

A wicked boy remarked that the pint wood be better onderstood by the Court if it wuz a quart.

The bottle wuz, however brought, and the Court, which is me, wuz satisfied that it wuz really and trooly whisky. Ez the refreshin flooid irrigated my parched throat, I wished that trials based upon the bottle cood be perpetooal.

I considered the case proved, and asked Bro. Pogram what palliation he had to offer. I set before him the enormity uv the crime, and showed him that he wuz by this course sappin the very foundashun uv the Church and the Democratic party. Wat's the use, I askt, uv my preechin agin nigger equality, so long as my Deekins practice it. I told him that Ham wuz cust by Noer, and wuz condemned to be a servant unto his brethren—that he was an inferior race, that the Democracy was built upon that idea, and that associatin' with him in any shape that indicated equality, wuz either puttin them up to our standard or lowrin ourselves to theirn; in either case the result wuz fatal. I implored Bro. Pogram to make a clean breast of it; confess his sin and humbly receive sich punishment ez shood be awarded him, and go and sin no more. "Speak up, Bro. Pogram," sez I paternally and yet severely.

Bro. Pogram to my unspeekable relief, for he is the wealthiest member of the congregashun, and one we darsn't expel, replied:

"That he did drink with the nigger, and what wuz more, he wuz justified in doin it, for *the nigger paid for the whisky!*"

"But shoorly," I remarked, it wasn't nessary to your purpose to come in with the nigger arm in arm, a attitood which implies familiarity ef not effeckshun."

The Prisoner—"The nigger and I had bin pitchin coppers for drinks, and I, possessin the most akootnis, won. I tuk the nigger by the arm, fearin that ef I let go uv him he'd dodge me and not pay. They are slippery."

Overjoyed, I clasped him around the neck, and to wunst dismist the charge as unfounded and frivolous.

"My brethren," sez I, "the action of Bro. Pogram is not only justifiable, but is commendable and worthy of imitashun. Ham wuz cust by Noer and condemned by him to serve his brethren. The nigger is the descendant of Ham and we are the descendants uv the brethren and ef Noer hed a clear rite to cuss one uv his sons and sell him out to the balance uv the boys for all time, we hev ded wood on the nigger, for it is clear that he wuz made to labor and minister to our wants. So it wuz, my brethren, until an ape who hed power interfered and delivered him out uv our hand. Wat shel we do? Wat we cannot do by force we must do by financeerin'. We can't *compel* the nigger to furnish us the means, and therefore in order to fulfill scripter, we are justified in accomplishing by our sooperior skill what we used to do with whips and dorgs. Ther wuz no confession uv equality—no degredashun, but contrarywise the spectacle uv Bro. Pogram's marchin into Bascom's with that nigger, wuz a sublime spectacle and one well calculated to cheer the heart uv the Dimekrat. He had vanquished him in an encounter where skill wuz required, thus demonstratin the sooperiority uv the Anglo-Saxon mind—he led him a captive and made uv him a spoil.

"Wood, o wood that we all had a nigger to play with for drinks. The case is dismissed, the costs to be paid by the complainant."

The wall uv our Zion is stronger than ever. This trial, ez it resulted, is a new and strong abutment—a tall and strong tower.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Lait Paster uv the Church uv the Noo Dispensashun.

☞ "I say, Jim," says one friend to another on meeting, "I hear our friend A. has been in the oil speculation; has he made anything?" "Yes," says Jim, he has made an assignment."

VERONA.

The scene of the present Italian struggle is classic ground. Long before Rome was founded, the country in which two armies are now marching and fighting was inhabited by a people considerably advanced in civilization, and large cities were built, which still exist. Around these towns contending armies have been marshalled, and every implement of warfare has been tried, from the rude sling to the needle gun, from the battering ram to the steel cannon. The form of civilization has changed from time to time, as the barbarian or the cultivated races have conquered. After the Roman legions were victorious, many of the best families of Rome removed to Verona, and here some of the renowned Latin authors were born. In the *Piazza dei Signori* are placed the statutes of the men whom Verona claims as natives—a long list going back two thousand years.

Catullus—at first the enemy, afterwards the friend of Cæsar—celebrates in his verses the families of Verona, the original F. F. V's—"*flos Veronensium juvenum.*" Besides, Catullus, the historian Cornelius Nepos, the poet Macer the friend of Ovid, and the celebrated architect, Vitruvius, were natives of Vernona. This favored land between the Alps and the Po, the old Padus, gave to the Roman race its two greatest poets—the Veronian Catullus and the Mantuan Virgil. The grapes and wine of Verona were greatly prized by Virgil: "the Rhetian wine" or the Veronian panacea." Near to the battle-fields of Solferino and Custozza Virgil had a farm, which in the Vicissitudes of war was taken from him. Fortunately, he had a friend at court and it was restored to him, He sings of this in his pastoral:

Tityre, tu patulae recubans sub tegmine fagi
Silvestrem tenui musam meditaris avena.
Beneath the shade which beechen boughs diffuse
You, Tityrus, entertain your sylvan muse:
Round the wide world in banishment we roam
Forc'd from our pleasing fields and native home;
While stretched at ease you sing your happy loves;
And Amarillis fills the shady groves.

When Virgil, favored by Augustus, had secured his patrimony and endeavored to take possession he was in danger of being slain by the centurion to whom it had been given, and this trouble gave rise to his ninth pastoral. Lycidas sings:

"Rest here thy weary limbs, the kids lay down;
We've day before us yet to reach the town"'
Morris, Virgil's bailiff, replies:
Cease to request me, let us mind our way:
Another song requires another day."

Catullus, pining in distant Asia for his home at Sirmio, gives utterance to his feelings in an ode, *Ad Sirmionem peninsulam.* "Salve, O venusta Sirmio, atque hero gaude."

And what are called the lesser poets all sang the glories of this land—until the Latin tongue was changed to Italian; and then we have Dante living here and adding to the fame of the country. The Florentine poet Berni, wrote:

Eccelsa graziosa alma Verona
Terra antica, gentul, madre e nutrice.
Di spiriti, di virtu, di disciplina.

Some claim for Livy a birthplace on these plains, and Pliny is known to have been born at Como. Pliny always had an affection for Lake Como. At the time when the noble Romans went to pass the hot weeks of the summer on its banks he was often compelled by official duties to stay in town. There is a letter from him, written eighteen hundred years ago, which reads with all the freshness of a letter of this day. It was addressed to his friend Rufus Cannius, whose family had a house in Pompeii, and is worth publishing as a model for modern letter-writers. The date is not given, but we may call it July 8, 100, seventeen hundred and sixty-six years ago.

"*C Plinius Caninio Rufo suo, s. Studes? an piscaris? an veraris? an simulomnia? Possunt enim omnia Simul fieri ad Larinum nostrum,*" &c.

"My Dear Rufus: What art thou doing at Como? Dost thou study, hunt, or fish, or all three together? For on our beloved lake one can do all at once. Her waters afford fish, her wooded heights game, and the deep solitude of her nest quiet for study. But whatever thou dost, I envy thee, from my heart. I cannot restrain the confession that it makes my heart heavy to be deprived of that for which I pine, as a sick man for a draught, for a bath or a cooling spring. Shall I ever be able to rend assunder these closely-confining bonds? Ah, I fear never! For to old occupations new ones are added, before I can clear away the old; and thus link after strengthens the chain of endless labors, that hold me here enthralled Farewell."

GEARY AT LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

J T. Headley's History of the Great Rebellion has recently been published at Hartford, Connecticut. From its pages the following graphic passages refer to Geary's participation in the celebrated battle "above the clouds."

[Vol. 2, page 26.] All this time, heavy and incessant volleys of musketry arose from the spot where Geary was struggling against overwhelming numbers. The fighting here was desperate, and several times he was nearly overborne, but with *that tenacity which has always distinguished him,* he clung to his position, and at length hurled back the enemy, compelling him to take refuge on Lookout mountain. The valley was now ours. Geary gained new honors in this hard fought battle, but they were dearly won, for *his son, a captain was killed.*

Page 264. The fog suddenly lifted from Missionary Ridge. Gen. Geary's column flushed with victory, grappled with the foe upon the rocky ledges and drove him back with slaughter from his works. While the result was uncertain, the attention was breathless and painful: but when victory perched upon our standards, shout upon shout rent the air. The whole army with one accord broke out into joyous acclamations. Men were frantic with joy, and even General Thomas himself, who seldom exhibited his emotions, said involuntarily, "I did not think it possible for men to accomplish so much.

A LITTLE boy in Wisconsin was being put to bed the other night about dark when he objected to going so early. His mother told him the chickens went to bed early and he must do so too. The little fellow said he would if his mother would do as the old hens did—go to bed first, then coax the chickens to come.

WHAT is the difference between a wealthy toper and a skillful miner? One turns his gold into quarts and the other turns his quarts into gold.

THE man everybody likes is generally a fool. The man nobody likes is generally a knave. The man who has friends who would die for him and foes who would love him broiled alive, is usually a man of some worth and force.

TROUT FISHING IN FLORIDA.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* writing from Quincy, Fla., under date of June 17th, gives the following description of a novel method of trout fishing in vouge there:

On my way hither in the course of my agricultural researches, I assisted, as the French say, at a quite novel and amusing fishing party, the like of which I never saw or read of before. The scene was a lake covering about 200 acres, varying in depth from fifteen to fifty feet, and filled with the most beautiful speckled trout. When the party reached the shore, a burly freedman appeared with a huge bucket of gourds on his shoulder, to the neck of each which was attached a short line, at the end of which was a hook, baited with a minnow. The freedmen pushed off in a little canoe, and flung these gourds broadcast on the face of the lake, and then the guests, who were to participate in the sport, were invited to embark, each in a canoe propelled by one paddle. The day was just such a one as would have gladdened the heart of Izaak Walton, and the trout bit greedily. Soon the gourds were bobbing about in every direction, chased by the eager and excited fishermen in the canoes, amid the shouts of those who watched the fun from shore. Down goes a gourd with a four pound trout at the end of it, and away it flies in the water with a couple of canoes in hot pursuit. The fishermen paddle with all their might, and when one or both come alongside, throw down their paddles and stretch out their hands to grasp their prize. Away goes the gourd in another direction, and away go the boats in continued pursuit. Soon other trout hook themselves to other gourds, and become as puzzled where to go as the fishermen which to chase. Now under the bows, now to leeward, now to starboard, the gourds and trout are dancing about as if on purpose to to confuse their pursuers, who occasionally, if inexperienced in the management of the peculiar craft in which they are afloat, miss their distance, and gourd and trout and fishermen are all in the water together, the canoe and paddle going it on their own hook. The more knowing and more self-possessed land their fish with considerable dexterity, but the novices have only the excitement of the chase without any of the fish. One of the party, fully six feet high and weighing over two hundred pounds, insisted on taking an active part in the sport, and in trying to check the way of his boat with the paddle by sticking in a mud bank found his craft shoot from under him, leaving him to swim out as best he could to the uproarious amusement of the spectators. Fortunately there were several skilled performers, who caught a number of trout and perch and after some hours spent in the fish chase, an excellent fry was served on shore, which every one enjoyed hugely, and none more so than the portly individual who was capsized. The gentleman who gave this frolic, has a very fine plantation within a few miles of Bainbridge, admirably cultivated by well behaved freedmen who have contracted to work, and perform their promise with cheerful fidelity.

THE WEAKER SEX.

Physically less muscular, and, generally speaking, less powerfully built than men, we are accustomed to speak of women as belonging to the weaker sex. It is very easy so to speak of them, though not quite so easy to see how, except in the physical view of the question' they generally deserve the distinction. Pass in review before you a batch of your married friends, and ask yourself candidly: are the wives in the majority of the cases to be looked upon as weaker characters than their husbands? If you want a weak thing done, an unprofitable but pleasant thing, to which would you go for assistance in the carrying out of your scheme; to the husband or wife? Which of the two would be the more capable of saying "no?" a monosyllable often requiring for it utterance at the proper moment the very greatest amount of moral force. That expression, "the weaker sex," seems to me, just now, to be more than ever inappropriate when applied to the young ladies in our ball rooms, promenading at our flower shows, endangering our lives when we would cross Rotten-row, or bidding us "Stand and deliver" in the bazaar-room or tents in which they hold their fancy fairs. Of whatever else we may accuse those fair and exemplary creatures, we must by no means charge them with undue timidity or irrational shyness and reserve.—*All the Year Round.*

HABIT IN WELL DOING.

Every thing is a labor just in proportion as we have to do it by a separate effort. If a person were obliged to do up all his breathing once a week, to eat his food only at rare intervals or to put on his clothing simply for a few days in the year, he would find them a wearisome task. It is only frequency of these acts only breathing every moment, eating every day and wearing our clothes literally as a habit, that keeps them from being irksome. Drive your wagon over a road where the planks are two feet apart and the motion is excruciating: let the planks be shoved up together and it is one delicious roll. So in the Christian life. We must make our duties come so near to each other that they will touch, if we would have them a pleasure. It is easier to give fifty times a year than it is ten; easier to go to church every Sunday than every month; easier to pray each night and morning than only now and then; easier to be a Christian every day and in every place than only in the church, and once a week. Habit is the great helper that takes away the burden from all labor and makes even the roughest place smooth. And in our well doing, the best way never to be weary is never to stop and rest.—*Rel Mag.*

HOW A NOBLE DOG SAVED HIMSELF BY SAVING A HUMAN LIFE.—The New York *Post* says: The number of dogs received at the pound in East Twenty-fifth street up to the 1st inst. and drowned was 1,580.

On Monday an interesting incident occurred at the pound. A boy fell from the dock outside the inclosure into the East river, and a man who had brought a large dog, but had not entered the pound, happened to be standing near. He dropped the rope by which he held the dog for a moment in order to take his coat off, so that he might rescue the boy. The dog, released, plunged into the river before the man had fairly begun to remove his clothing, and seizing the boy by the arm, dragged him to the dock, from which he was easily taken from the water. The prints of the animal's teeth could scarcely be seen in the boy's flesh. The dog made no effort to escape, but was led into the pound.

When the daily drowning was performed this dog was not killed; and he was kept for three days in consideration of his services. His owner not then appearing he was awarded to one of the friends he had made by the fortunate leap by which he rescued the child and saved his own life.

PLEASANT HOMES.

The homes of America will not become what they should be until a true idea of life shall become more widely implanted. The worship of the dollar does more to degrade American homes than all else. The chief end of life is to gather gold, and that gold is counted lost which hangs a picture upon the wall, which purchases flowers for the yard, which buys a book for the eager hand of childhood. Is this the whole of human life? Then it is a mean, meagre, and most undesirable thing. A child will go forth from a stall, glad to find free air and wider pasture. The influence of such a home upon him in after life, will be nothing good. Thousands are rushing from homes like these every year. They crowd into cities, they crowd into villages. They swarm into all places where life is clothed with a higher significance, and the old shell or home is deserted by every bird as soon as it can fly. Ancestral homesteads and patrimonial acres have no sacredness; and when the father and mother die, the stranger's money and the stranger's presence obliterate associations that should be among the most sacred of all things.

I would have you build up for yourselves and for your children, a home that will never be lightly parted with—a home which will be to all whose lives have been associated with it the most interesting, precious spot on earth. I would have that home the abode of dignity, beauty, grace love, genial fellowship, and happy associations. Out from such a home I would have good influences flow into neighborhoods. In such a home I would see ambition taking root, and receiving generous culture. And then I would see you young husbands and you young wives live happy. Do not deprive yourselves of such influences as will come through an institution like this. No money can pay you for such a deprivation. No circumstances but those of utter poverty can justify you in denying these influences to your children.—*Trmotyy Titcomb.*

A PARABLE.

A certain tyrant sent for one of his subjects and said to him, "What is your employment?" He said, "I am a blacksmith." "Go home," said he, "and make me a chain of such a length." He went home; it occupied him several months, and he hadno wages all the time he was making it. Then he brought it to the monarch and he said, "Go and make it twice as long." He gave him nothing to do it with but sent him away. Again he worked on and made it twice as long. He brought it up again, and the monarch said, "Go and make it longer still." Each time he brought it, there was nothing but the command to make it longer still. And when he brought it up at last, the monarch said, "Take it, bind him hand and foot with it, and cast him into a furnace of fire." These were his wages for making the chain. Here is a meditation for you to night, ye servants of the devil! Your master, the devil, is telling you to make a chain. Some of you have been fifty years welding the links of the chain; and he says, "Go and make it longer still." Next Sabbath morning you will open that shop of yours and put another link on; next Sabbath you will be drunk, and put another link on; next Monday you will do a hishonest action, and so you will keep on making fresh links to this chain; and when you have lived twenty more years the devil will say, "More links on still!" And then at last, it will be, "Take him and bind him hand and foot, and cast him into a furnace of fire." "For the wages of sin is death." There is a subject for your meditation. I do not think it will be sweet; but if God makes it profitable, it will do you good. You must have strong medicine sometimes, when the disease is bad. God apply it to your hearts.—*Spurgeon.*

SATISFIED WITH HIS RECORD.

Hiester Clymer said in his speech in Reading, on Wednesday, that "his history as a politician was the history of the State for the last six years, and he would not to day alter a line or blot out a particle of it." (We quote from the *Age.*) We are glad to notice that he is so frank. Let us see what he did for the soldiers and sailors on one or more occasions while he was in the State Senate. During the session of 1865 Senator Graham, of Allegheny, offered a resolution that the Senate of Pennsylvania urge upon Congress the propriety of increasing the pay of officers of the army and navy twenty-five per cent., and of privates one hundred per cent. On a motion to proceed to a second reading, the Democrats with their leader, Mr. Clymer, voted in the negative, thus causing a tie vote, and the motion was

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY AUGUST 3, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS,

Gen. WM. H. KOONTZ, of Somerset.

Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference.)

SENATOR,

Hon. ALEXANDER STUTZMAN, of Somerset county.

ASSEMBLY,

Col. JOHN WELLER, of Somerset.

JOHN T. RICHARDS, of Fulton.

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

J. W. LINGENFELTER, of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,

Capt. N. C. EVANS, of Colerain.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

Capt. A. WEAVERLING, Blood, Run.

COMMISSIONER,

SAMUEL SHAFFER, of Union.

POOR DIRECTOR,

HENRY H. FISHER, South Woodberry.

AUDITOR,

JAMES R. O'NEAL, of Monroe.

UNION POLICY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE —. Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

"Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military under the U. S., or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

THE REBELLIOUS SPIRIT STILL RAMPANT.

The rebels not being yet admitted to the halls of Congress are unable themselves to exhibit the degree to which they have been emboldened by the President's betrayal of the Union party; but they are not wanting in nomals to do their bidding. Fawning sycophants, and political toadies were not wanting, before the rebellion nor are they now, to do the bidding of the Southern chivalry, and manipulate the slums of society in the interest of Southern treason for the sake of a lackey's position under some one of the chivalry. In politics as in religion, proselytes are usually the most zealous in the faith and generally become the fiercest persecutors of the sect or party they have *last* left, and their rancorness is always greater when their conversion is not so much for faith's sake as for some more material consideration. What the consideration, and whether present or prospective we are unable to say; but whatever the source of its inspiration the "Philadelphia *Daily News*" undoubtedly carries off the palm in the field of political mountebankery. There is no limit to its vituperation of men and parties or perversion of the facts of history, provided they can be made to subserve its sinister purposes. As thieves raise the cry of "stop thief" to turn suspicion from themselves, so political knaves are first to raise the cry and blame their opponets with harboring designs, which they themselves are eager to accomplish. Previous to the rebellion Southern politicians and their Northern echoes made "the *Constitution*" their rallying cry whenever a law was to be enacted for the propagation of slavery or the muzzling of the press; the same cry was re-echoed over the whole land when they were arming themselves for open war upon both the Constitution and the Government, and the people only began to understand the true object of that deceitful cry when they found those self-styled Constitution lovers making open, vindictive, unrelenting war for the purpose of subverting and destroying our Constitutional government. The *Daily News* as the organ of these same rebels raises the old cry in the following strain:

"To those who hope that the conspiracy of the Radical mind may prove successful, it may be well to say that there are men not a few who will shed their hearts' blood drop by drop, or in copious streams, if it be necessary to save our Constitution. They will not allow any faction, no matter what name it may be called by, to destroy the "supreme law" of our great Republic without a death struggle, and if they think that they may accomplish a revolution without spilling their own blood, they will be much mistaken. The Union, whose head is the Constitution, *must and shall* be preserved if a million lives be sacrificed in the effort.

The people do not desire another civil war, and if northern conspirators attempt to drag them into it they will find that their vast machinery of deception, their hireling journals, will not always deceive even those who have been so long deluded by them. If we have another civil war it will be at our own doors. Our own hearthstones will be made desolate, our own fields detasted, and rapine and murder will deform our portion of the land. One of its first results will be universal bankruptcy, and the utter destruction of the public credit and of the value of government bonds."

The only construction that can be put upon such an effort to engender another civil war, is that the rebels with the aid of Andy Johnson and the co-operation of Northern copperheads hope to inaugurate a war here in our Northern homes that shall array neighbor against neighbor, and brother against brother, thus is the envious spirit of the Prince of Darkness endeavoring to involve in one common, bloody ruin the country they have not been able to rule in the interest of slavery and barbarism. Congress appeals to the people with its proposed amendments to the Constitution and the decision of the people will be its law. If the people who have preserved constitutional liberty at such immense cost of blood and treasure, after a free and full discussion of these amendments, decide that rebels and not loyal men shall rule the country and that two rebels are better than three loyal men, Congress will assuredly acquiesce in that decision. The great question is shall the people through their representatives rule the country or shall a faithless, accidental President usurp the Government and establish an empire like Louis Napoleon, or with his new-made rebel friends establish an aristocracy and reduce American freemen to the condition of serfs? It is not the power of the people, but one-man power that is dangerous.

NEGRO EQUALITY.

Without the stereotyped charge against the Republicans of being in favor of Negro Equality, what would become of Copperhead logicians, orators, and editors? For the last six years it has been utterly impossible to converse with any of them on the status of political parties, for any length of time, without being defiantly told that the Republican party was in favor of Negro Equality. Nor could you take up one of their numerous journals and look it over without having your sensitiveness shocked by the unfairness with which your views were tortured, to prove your party were the ardent supporters of this Negro bug-bear. It is just as impossible to get anything but Negro Equality out of their ordinary stump orators, as it is to get common sense out of a maniac. Why, you will ask, is the constant and labored effort made to prove that the Republicans are in favor of Negro Equality? If they are, it ought not to exhaust all the logic and third-rate brains in the land to establish the fact. If they are not, then all the argument in the world will not make them be. But that is not the secret of the matter, they know as well as we do, that Social Equality is one thing, and Political Equality quite another. That the former is a matter of taste, while the latter is the mandate of the law. The former is the individual estimation, the latter the judgment of civilization. The one is discretionary, the other is the mandate of Justice. The true point is this: Slavery prostituted every taste and interest to its aggrandizement. It prejudiced the masses of the ignorant world against the poor enslaved, it fed the morbid sensibility of superiority which pervades the great majority of mankind and it created an antagonism between the two great systems of labor. The engenderings of these great evils are supposed to be still lingering in the breasts of the loyal masses, and at this last dreg of slavery those who have been wedded to the institution are constantly stirring. This is why the Copperheads are so incessantly bellowing Negro Equality in every sentence they utter, and in every line they write. There was a time when this cry might have been very effective, but it has lost its force. It never gave us any concern, in fact it has rather pleased us that the charge has been constantly reiterated. We have always believed that it would produce the very result that these demogogues appear most to fear—*the elevation of the Negro race from the position of bondmen to that of enlightened, religious and industrious freemen.* There is nothing in this world like agitation; what may appear obnoxious and unpopular to day, by constant agitation, year in and year out, whether it be affirmative or negative, IF THE CAUSE BE RIGHT, will educate the people up to it, as sure as to-morrow's sun will rise. The ardent anti-slavery men, who depend solely upon the agitation of this question, in the shape which our Copperhead co-temporaries put it, are under ten thousand obligations to them for accomplishing the very end which they could in no other way accomplish. This is no sophistry. As the violent waves dash age after age upon the rock causing detrition, so the violent storm of fanaticism directed year after year to the prejudice against the poor Negro, will wear away, and the long prayed for era of Civil and Political Liberty will be, in the end, accorded, without a murmur, to all mankind.

Then let our Copperhead friends continue the good work, and they may rest assured that they have the best thanks of every lover of Political and Civil Liberty in the land. It is not only educating our people up to the progressive standard of the age, but they are accomplishing what anti-slavery men could not accomplish in any other way, unless they were placed under the same circumstances. Republicans have nothing to fear from this cry of Negro Equality.

AN APPEAL TO CAPITAL.

The *Age*, the leading Copperhead paper of Philadelphia, in a late issue appeals to the capitalists of the country to support the coalition of traitors, rebels and copperheads under the lead of Andy Johnson against Congress and the people. Alas for the *Age* and its appeal! It might as well appeal to the fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sons and daughters, of those who fell before rebel bullets or starved in rebel prisons, to join hands with their murderers, as to appeal to the men who have lent their all to the government, and ask them to join the ranks and swell the strength of those rebels who brought all this load of debt upon us and who now declare openly as did Guthrie from Kentucky that the South has lost ten thousand millions of dollars in the conflict and that she is determined sooner or later to be reimbursed by the nation or as did the Mississippi Convention when it deliberately declared that they would demand from the nation compensation for their slaves. To ask such men to join the coalition is to ask them to join in bankrupting the nation and impoverishing themselves. Every man who holds a dollar of national currency is interested to that amount in preventing rebels from gaining control of the Government and repudiating the debt. The copperheads are already doing the bidding of the rebels with alacrity, and much as they have deprecated the necessary incurring of the national debt, stand ready to assume the TEN THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS claimed by the rebels, the moment they can get into power. You who hold greenbacks or Government bonds, you who pay taxes, if you want $10,000,000,000 added to the public debt and your taxes increased five times, then vote the Rebel-Johnson-Copperhead ticket from Governor and Congressman down to county Auditor.

OVER THE SEAS.

The successful crossing of the Atlantic by our Iron Clad Monitor, the Miantonomah, has aroused the British people to a vivid realization of their position as a naval power. The presence in their own harbors of an American war vessel which the *London Times* admits to be more than a match for anything in the whole British Navy, or perhaps the whole navy combined, is an incident calculated to make snobbish John Bull feel anything but comfortable. The safe arrival of the Monadnock at San Francisco, in the best of fighting trim, after a trip from Philadelphia around Cape Horn, a voyage of two hundred and forty days, through all kinds of weather, fully confirms the safety and seaworthiness of our monitors. These are disagreeable facts for John Bull. Matthew Arnold told the British people some time ago that England was no longer a first class power. That "Britannia" no longer "rules the wave" has become evident to the most stolid of beef-eating Englishmen. The *London Examiner* acknowledges this, not in so many words, but in fact, when in view of the Alabama claims and Fenian raids it pats Uncle Sam on the back and patronizingly declares that we are not only blood relations, but are and ought always to be friends, in the following style:

"The *Miantonomah* and her consorts have we hope, received such a welcome on their well-timed visit as may go some little way towards the removal of cherished American jealousies and prepossessions. For well-nigh the first time the government of the United States has appeared of late to remember that we are cousins but once removed. Let America keep her favorite word of self-designation, "Anglo-Saxon" however improperly used, as she bears in mind, though she will not avow, that it means simply English. If she will but say over her readily offered cup, "In this I bury all unkindness, Britain," who so ready as England to answer, "My heart is thirsty for that noble, 'pledge,'" She is a great member of a great family, and she cannot change her blood though she change her name."

The tables are turned. John Bull didn't talk so three years ago. Wouldn't the present be a favorable time for settling that little score known as the "Alabama Claim."

AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.

The rebels encouraged by Presidential treachery cannot even simulate loyalty long enough to gain admission for their representatives into Congress but are returning already to their old tricks. Not the least mischievous among these is that of tampering with the mails. Andy Johnson's postmasters, deliberately appointed with the knowledge that they could not take the oath of office, feeling safe under his protection, are already practicing the old trick of refusing to deliver such papers as don't happen to suit their own peculiar notions as to what is proper reading for Southern people. Most prominent among the papers thus proscribed by Southern Postmasters are the *Right Way*, *Harpers' Weekly*, The New York *Tribune*, &c. Why don't the copperhead papers, that so eagerly upheld the freedom of the press to spout treason during the war, now use their influence with the President in the interest of a free press. Is freedom of the press more dangerous in peace than in war? Are copperheads and rebels afraid to let the Southern people hear both sides of the question of reconstruction? Is the South fit for restoration while it muzzles the press?

QUEER MATERIAL FOR A UNION PARTY.

The Randall Convention proposing to organize a "*National Union Party*" finds itself in possession of some very queer material out of which to construct a "*Union*" party. Called together by an executive committee composed of such men as Cowan and Doolittle, each of whom having deserted the true Union party, has been requested to resign his seat as no longer representing his constituents, supported by every rebel leader and Northern copperhead, the character of its work may be easily predicted. When the leading delegates are such men as Fernando Wood, James Brooks, George H. Pendleton, George W. Morgan, Judge Woodward, F. W. Hughes, H. C. Dean, A. C. Dodge, W. H. Packer, Wm. Bigler, Jerry Black and a host of more or less noted rebels from the Southern States they can have but one aim, to elevate rebels to power. Such men may unite, and "stealing the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in" may call themselves a a "*National Union Party*," but it will be neither more nor less than a National REBEL Union.

LATEST NEWS.

The news up to the time of going to press is highly important. A great riot took place in New Orleans on the 30th ult., headed by the rebels and "My Policy" men. Quite a number of negroes were shot. The riot grew out of the assembling of the Convention which is to inaugurate steps looking to the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. The city has been placed under martial law and the riot suppressed. The State of Georgia has also been placed under martial law, owing to the conduct of the reconstructed. An indiscriminate murder of negroes is given as the cause of this important step. The news from Mexico confirm the critical condition of the Empire. The Empress is represented as on her way to Europe. The Liberals have had a number of successes. From Europe we learn that peace negotiations were still in progress. The Atlantic cable appears to be working splendidly.

☞ The indiscriminate copperhead and rebel rush for the Philadelphia Convention will satisfy the mind of any unbiased man that the copperheads grasp at this opportunity as a dying man grasps at straws. It is a question of "live or die, survive or perish" with them.

☞ One James Buchanan, who, it is said, asserts that he was once President of the United States, arrived at the Bedford Springs one day last week. The individual in question is very old and his hallucination of mind may be attributed to dotage.

☞ An amusing story is told, which will serve well to illustrate Democracy, of a lady, who being loved by five seductive young men, was advised to "jump overboard and marry the man that jumped in after her." Accordingly, the next morning, the five lovers being on deck, looking very devotedly at the lady, she plunged into the sea head foremost. Four of the lovers immediately jumped in after her. When the lady and her four lovers were out again, she says to the captain, "What am I to do with them now, they are so wet?" "Take the dry one," was the prompt response. The five ardent lovers of Democracy are Slavery, State Rights, Secession, Rebellion and Treason. the four former plunged into the war vigorously and Treason is left for the old lady Democracy, the bonds are to be connected on the 14th of August, at Philadelphia, with unusual pomp and festivity.

☞ "Should the Radicals carry the elections in October, the result would be the establishment of two Presidents and two Congresses, for the Radical sectional majority would then immediately impeach President Johnston and turn him out, while on the other hand the Democratic members of Congress would unite with the regularly elected members from the South."

The reader of ten year's standing cannot fail to recognize in the above the usual swagger of the plantation. It requires no labelling to tell us that this extract emenates from a Southern braggadocio. It was thought that the war had taken the swagger out of this class of creatures, but it is all a mistake. Montgomery Blair comes on the Copperhead stand at Reading and fulminates the above threat in the usual vein. But we tell him that the Northern people have had their last scare, and cannot be bullied in the future

THIN SKINNED.—The copperhead admirers of Andy Johnson made a great parade of his allusion in Presidential slang to Col. Forney as a "dead duck" esteeming it a brilliant witticism. But they are terribly exercised at Gov. Brownlow's compliments to the "dead dog" of the White House. Brownlows compliments are sometimes a little vulgar, though we had scarcely expected him to lower himself to the level of the President's slang. In doing so he has certainly stooped to conquer. The President is beaten at his own game. "The dead dog" of the White House will take its place along side the "dead duck" with the difference that the "dead dog" is decidedly the sharpest dig among the D. D's.

☞ The *Gazette* essays to be sarcastic at the expense of the Republican party because Col. John H. Filler and Capt. John S. Stuckey were not nominated for Legislature, in view of our professions of friendship for the soldier. Bedford county could only, in any contingency, lay claim to one Representative, therefore only one of the gentlemen could at most be selected, and she made choice of Capt. Stuckey. This county received no Legislative candidate, and this latter gentleman was not nominated. The Republican party of Bedford county was not to be blamed, it did all that it could to secure the nomination of a soldier for the Legislature. Can the friends of Clymer who are organizing soldier clubs say as much?

☞ The last *Gazette* contains a number of lamentations over the failure of several Republican soldiers to receive nominations at the hands of the Republican party. Out of eleven names standing at the mast-head of our paper five of them are soldiers. This is within a fraction of half of the whole number running. How is it with the ticket at the head of the *Gazette?* We have no knowledge of an agreement on the part of the Republicans to give all the offices to soldiers; if there is any such arrangement, we have never heard of it, nor do the soldiers ask it. they simply desire their legitimate share, which is certainly not more than half.

☞ A Southern paper has been congratulating itself upon the result of a suit brought in Cincinnati by a colored man against a Judge of election for refusing to receive his vote, in which the damages were laid at one cent. It infers from this that if the South must extend the franchise to to the Negro, that it will be a very cheap luxury at that price, and it intimates that they can afford to *purchase* it. All we ask is for them to "try it on." The South should not hesitate a moment if this is to be taken as a basis of the price to be paid.

☞ We have been the daily recipient, for a week or more, of the Philadelphia *Daily News*. "Colonel" Flannigen has an idea that it is only necessary for the members of the press to see his *News* to make them thoroughly understand "My Policy." It will take at least sixteen *Daily News*, of the same tone and calibre, to satisfy the people that attacks upon the Radicals are good reasons for the admission of the Southern States without conditions.

☞ The *School Journal*, published by Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, has been very much improved. The *Journal* is an excellent school serial and should be in the hands of every school man in the State. It is the official organ of the School Department, at Harrisburg, which gives it an unusual importance. No teacher should be employed to teach unless he or she can exhibit a receipt for one year's subscription to the *Journal*.

☞ The sublimest spectacle that we have witnessed for the last five years is the scramble of the copperheads and rebels to get into the Philadelphia Convention. The Johnson men are likely to get entirely crushed by the ponderous weight of the cops and rebs. "Col." Flannigen's "side door arrangement" will be driven out the way with a single puff of air. Alas, poor "Colonel!" "the way of the transgressor is hard."

☞ The Copperhead delegates to the Philadelphia Convention from this Congressional District are Hon. Wm. P. Schell and Wm. McClellan, Esq. We are not acquainted with the latter, but we have a faint idea of something like the "odor of apostacy" being fastened upon him. As for the former he has been *out* of politics for some time and *into* the oil business, therefore he ought to pass without the least imaginable friction.

☞ The glorious intelligence of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, will be found in our columns to-day. This is the greatest triumph of science in the nineteenth century. In a few days news will pass between the principal cities of this country and Europe hourily. The morning paper which you read at your breakfast table will contain the European news of the day previous.

☞ Congress adjourned on last Saturday. A great many important bills were passed. Among others the Bounty bill which will be found elsewhere in this paper.

OFFENSIVE AND IMMORAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Pittsburgh Commercial comments in the following style upon the cry raised by a certain class of Newspapers that complain bitterly about the board fence advertising nuisance, but are not at all offended at seeing the same objectionable advertisements in their own columns:

"We, however, quite agree with our cotemporaries in what they say about such advertisements. But we confess that we are not able to see, why they are so much worse when spread upon a board fence, than when presented more legibly in the *columns of a newspaper*. Board-fence scrawls might stand a year and not be seen by the gentle and chaste eyes of twenty ladies in the city. But the daily paper which admits filthy advertisemants, designed to pander to vice and crime, enters the house, displays its offensive contents in the parlor and nursery, is read by the young of both sexes, and suggests no one can tell what amount of low, obscene and debasing ideas. The board fence, from the nature of the case, can afford advertising facilities only to a very limited extent. The names of a few articles is all that can be given, or perhaps a reference to some quack doctor's or fortune teller's rallying spot for fools. But the daily or weekly paper that deals in nauseous wares can give minute directions, and spread out all the incentives to vice, and can detail and furnish all the data for a calculation of the chances of escaping the consequences of it. And such papers are introduced by parents into the bosom of their families, to be the daily reading of their unsuspecting and virtuous sons and daughters.

The class of advertisements to which we refer, and which we cannot, without impropriety, more particularly describe, is utterly repugnant to taste and injurious to morals, whether on the fence or in the newspaper. But if they are to shamefully stare a virtuous community in the face, let them by all means be scrawled on the fences, and not be exhibited with displayed and illustrated squares in respectable newspapers.

We have no quarrel with the board-fences on the score of corruption. On principle, and out of respect to the character and wishes of our readers, the COMMERCIAL refuses advertisements of the kind referred to. They encourage vices of the most debasing and ruinous kinds, by holding out hopes of exemption from the inevitable consequences. They are disgusting to refined taste and moral principle, and they are utterly deceptive and false, as is well known by every respectable physician in the country. We have no desire to participate in the profits derived from such advertising, and they are not small, but are quite willing that the board-fences and their competitors should share it between them. We cannot see, however, the consistency of the newspapers taking the fences to task on the score of morals, while their own columns are reeking with the same kind of advertisements in a form much more effective for evil."

NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

The new internal revenue law exempts from taxation many articles which should speedily be reduced in price in consequence of its provisions, even to a much greater extent than the tax heretofore paid to the Government, inasmuch as that virtually formed an element of cost of production, upon which a profit was charged by the middle-men intervening between producers and consumers. The current expenses of housekeeping should be diminished by the abrogation of the tax upon animals slaughtered, including cattle, calves, sheep and swine, beeswax, coal, flavored extracts for cooking purposes, molasses made from beets, corn, sugar, maple, sorgum or imphee, saleratus, soda, saltpetre, soap not above three cents per pound, starch, sugar and syrup, pickles, vinegar, wine and yeast, as well upon articles of apparel and of furniture, such as brooms, baskets made of splints, pillows, parasols and umbreilas, repairs of all kinds, steel hoop-skirt wire, silver spoons, stoves, tin cans used for preserved meats, fish, vegatables, jams, jellies and spices, wooden-ware, etc. The expenses of house building should be reduced by the abrogation of the tax upon bricks, freestone marble, rock, stone and sonpstone (for building purposes), lime, putty, roofing, slates, slabs and tiles, paints, whiting, window glass, &c. The expenses of farmers will be diminished by the abrogation of the tax upon fertilizers of all kinds, cutters of straw and hay, cultivators, corn-shellers, cotton and hay presses, wagon spokes, fellows, hubs and wheels, harrows, the wooden handles of ploughs and other agricultural implements, mills for the manufacture of sugar, syrup and molasses, from sorghum, winnowing mills, threshing machines, mowers and reapers, horseshoe nails, horse-rakes, hand-rakes, ploughs, planters, shoes for horses, mules and oxen, &c. The expense of patriotic displays will be diminished by the abrogation of the tax on bunting, banners made of bunting of domestic manufacture, and flags of the United States. Municipal expenses will be reduced by the abrogation of the tax on iron bridges, castings for iron bridges, pipes, drain and sewer, &c. The tax on intelligence is abrogated by exempting books, book-binding, official documents, issued by United States officers, or officers of any State, county, town or corporation, the productions of electrotypers, engravers and lithographers, and printing paper and printed matter of all description. Educational, charitable and patriotic associations will be benefitted by the exemption of manufactures for deaf and dumb, machinery and mounting of telescopes for astronomical purposes, and monuments erected by public or private contributions to commemorate the service of Union soldiers who have fallen in battle. Manufactures of many kinds will be relieved from the taxation heretofore imposed upon the raw materials they use, and their chances of successful competition with foreign rivals will thus be materially increased. Considerable relief has been extended to the manufacturers of iron and steel, as well as to those who make textile fabrics and to mechanics and ship builders. These important exemptions should speedily exert a salutary influence in diminishing the current expenses of every family and of every important business.—*Press.*

"Washed Overboard."

Mr. Seward, in his Auburn speech, speaking of the difficulties between the President and Congress, said the Republican party would not be broken up or materially damaged. Herein he was probably a true prophet. But he admitted that a few persons might be washed overboard by the waves that had been raised. "A correct ratiocination also. We wonder, if Mr. Seward has discovered who the Unfortunates are. Is the pilot at the wheel safe?—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

Act of Congress Authorizing the Payment of Additional Bounties to Volunteers Who Have Served in the Army for Three Years or During the War.

The following is the bill to Equalize the Bounties of the Soldiers and Sailors who served in the late war against the Rebellion as it finally passed both Houses of Congress:

Section 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That to each and every soldier who has enlisted into the army of the United States after the 19th day of April, 1861, for a period of not less than three years and having served his term of enlistment has been honorably discharged and who has received, or is entitled to receive from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of one hundred dollars and no more, and any such soldier enlisted for not less than three years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children or parents in the order named of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service and in the line of duty shall be paid the additional bounty of one hundred dollars hereby authorized.

Section 2. That to each and every soldier who was enlisted into the army of the United States after the 19th of April, 1861, during the Rebellion for a period of not less than two years and who is not included in the foregoing section and has been honorably discharged therefrom after serving two years and who has received or is entitled to receive from the United States under existing laws, a bounty of fifty dollars and no more and any soldier enlisted for less than two years who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty and the widow, minor children or parents in the order named of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service of the United States and in the line of duty shall be paid the additional bounty of fifty dollars hereby authorized. Provided that any soldier, who has bartered, sold assigned transferred loaned exchanged, or given away his final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress shall not be entitled to receive any additional bounty whatever; and when any application is made by any soldier for said bounty, he shall be required under the pains and penalties of perjury to make oath or affirmation of his identity, and that he has not so bartered, sold assigned, transferred exchanged loaned or given away either his discharge papers or any interest in any bounty as aforesaid: and no claim for such bounty shall be entertained by the Paymaster General or other accounting or disbursing officer except upon receipt of the claimant's discharge papers accompanied by the statement under oath as by this section provided.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted.* That in the payment of the additional bounty herein provided for it shall be the duty of the Paymaster General under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War to cause to be examined the accounts of each and every soldier who makes application therefor, and if found entitled thereto, pay said bounties.

Section 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in the reception, examination settlement and payment of claims for said additional bounty due the widows or heirs of deceased soldiers the accounting officers of the Treasury shall be governed by restrictions prescribed for the Paymaster General by the Secretary of War and the payment shall be made in like manner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE PRESIDENT, BY ONE OF HIS FRIENDS.

"Mack," the Washington correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial, who is reputed to be a friend of the President, and has the run of the Executive Mansion thus writes of Mr. Johnson's present position:

"What many predicted, and some feared in regard to the President and the constitutional amendment, turns out to be altogether too true for the reputation of the President and the good of the country. There is evidence which cannot be disputed that Mr. Johnson has committed himself to the work of preventing the ratification of the proposed amendment in his own State. There is also however, very satisfactory evidence that he will not succeed; but that Tennessee will ratify that wise, just, and necessary measure and that, too, perhaps, before this letter sees the light of print. Mr. Johnson seems to have a *penchant* for the imitation of historic characters. First he was Moses, leading the colored race out of bondage to freedom, and showing them the promised land from the Pisgah top of the State House at Nashville. He got tired of playing Moses after a while, and, advancing about two thousand years in a single stride appeared upon the public stage in the character of a Tribune of the people. He seems to have abandoned the Tribune business, thinking it better in the hands of Horace Greeley than in his, and now he is enacting the *role* of the Danish monarch, who distinguished himself from his cotemporaries by the belief that he could make the waves of the sea obey him. And there he sits, like his great prototype, Canute, not exactly bidding the Atlantic to recede, but more foolish still, bidding the waves of popular opinion, more powerful a thousand fold than those of the Atlantic, to keep away from him and the latest development of his policy.

"Seriously, it is time for Mr. Johnson to tell the country just what his policy is. There are grave doubts on the subject in the minds of his best friends. If it is simply to secure the right of representation to the Southern States, when they present themselves in an attitude of loyalty, and in the persons of men capable of subuitting to legal tests as to their loyalty, then his policy is endorsed by a great majority of the people of this country, principally because it was the policy of Mr. Lincoln before him. If, however in order to be a Johnson man, one must indorse the present Executive in his recent efforts to give a posthumous respectability to the administration of John Tyler, I take it that Johnson men in the Republican party will be found about as scarce as plums in a boarding school pudding."—*Chicago Republican.*

NAPOLEON'S DESIGNS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

A correspondent of the New York Herald writing from Mexico under date of July 3, says:

"The French continue very bitter in their feelings against Americans and especially the newly arrived officers are very free in their expressions of what is the design of Napoleon towards the United States. A prominent officer, a few days since, declared in very offensive terms the French hatred of American progression, and declared it to be the settled policy of both England and France to prevent the United States from obtaining a foothold under any pretence, upon Mexico. His argument was that if the Federal Government should ever do so it would control the commerce of the world, dictate terms to France and England, and, with the alliance of Russia, endanger the peace of Europe; the states would soon dispossess Spain of Cuba, thus acquiring the monopoly of the cotton, sugar, and coffee trade—the prime necessities of the world—and thus make all other nations mere tributaries to them. He also observed that so well was this understood by the two nations most interested in preventing it, that the plan of co-operation was already agreed upon, and the peace of Europe once secured, the Mexican question would be solved, and that, too, not at all to the liking of the United States. This may be all bosh, but the officer's position enables him to acquire State secrets, and the fact that it accords with the expressions of all new arrivals is at least significant."

NEED OF FIRMNESS.—There never was a period in the history of our country when it was more important for the people to be firm on a question of national polity, than on this. They must require from the late rebels complete recognition of the freedom and equality of the blacks: acceptance of the principles embodied in the proposed amendment of the Constitution; the establishment of sufficient guaranties for the liberties that have been won by war, and the entering into irrevocable obligations to surrender their pestilential dogma of State sovereignty, and to refrain forever from attempted revolution. Until this is done they must understand that they cannot participate in the Government, nor secure the entrance of their representatives into Congress.—*Pottsville (Pa.) Miner's Journal.*

THE WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT."—In three Districts of South Carolina the number of white people, by the census of 1860, was 120,000, and that of the blacks 223,000. The number of voters, all white, was 19,400. These Districts had three members of Congress and three Presidential Electors. That would be their number if it was strictly a white man's Government. But as the South depended for its political status on the darkies, it must have a representation of them in Congress and in Presidential elections. One of the three in the above Districts represented the white population and two stood in Congress for the negroes. A white man's Government should have things fixed in a different way.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

A DESERTED CITY.—A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writing from Germany thus speaks of Antwerp:

"It is melancholy to see a city, once so wealthy and powerful as Antwerp, now so decayed and deserted. Miles of streets are empty and silent as the campagna; the churches have half a dozen worshippers; shopkeepers all wear a depressed and hungry look, as if customers were rare articles, and I certainly believe there were more streets than horses. I dressed myself for the table d' hote dinner at the hotel, expecting to meet a large company, but to my astonishment I saw only a forlorn and solitary Englishman eating his soup. He told me that for two days he had had the table d'hote all to bimself, and was rejoiced to have some one to talk to besides the waiter.

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Phila.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist.

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitble Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the Hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1. Sold by all dealers.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

July 20, 1866:eowly

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

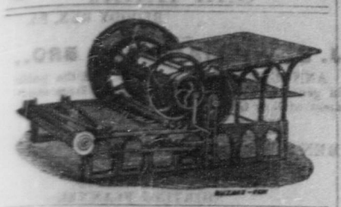
will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

NOV. 10, 1865.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1866.

CAMPAIGN INQUIRER

The INQUIRER will be issued as a campaign paper from and after the 1st of July to the 12th of October, 1866, to accommodate those who are not regular subscribers.

The importance of the campaign should stimulate the Republican party to place the INQUIRER in the hands of every friend of Republican principles in this county. The canvass will not only be important in view of the election of a Governor, but it will be recollected that a member of Congress, Senator, two Representatives, and a full county ticket from Prothonotary down to Auditor are to be elected. Every member of the Republican party should be alive to the necessity of promptly distributing healthy reading matter among the masses. Bedford county must be carried against Copperheadism at the coming election. We were only beaten on an average from 130 to 140 last fall. At least 160 deserters voted to make this majority. Since then the bill disfranchising deserters has become a law and they will be excluded from voting at the next election. This gives the Republican party a majority of a few votes. Now then is the time to wrench the political ascendency from the party which, as a body, has so terribly abused its power in this county for the last four years, and to accomplish this much desired result the INQUIRER will labor earnestly and deal most vigorous blows. Every Union Man in the County, without an exception, should have a Copy. Let our friends see that this is the case. A little exertion will do it.

REGULAR TERMS:

The INQUIRER will be sent, one year, for $2.00, if paid in advance; $2.50 if not paid within six months, and $3.00 if not paid within the year.

The Campaign Inquirer

Will be sent to subscribers at the following remarkably low rates:

1 copy, in advance	$ 50 cents
10 copies "	4.50
20 " "	8.00
50 " "	10.50
100 " "	20.00

Additions to the clubs may be made at any time at the same rates.

Money may be forwarded by mail at our risk, where drafts or post-office orders, payable to our order, cannot be obtained.

☞ Specimen copies sent free.

Address, DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Publishers, Bedford, Pa.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES on Sunday next at the Court House, in the morning at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon in the Lutheran Church at 4 o'clock.

☞ A business meeting of the Juniata Base Ball Club will be held in the Grand Jury room on Monday evening, at half past seven o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

☞ The persons raising clubs for the INQUIRER will confer a favor by sending them in without further delay. We have already attached a great number of names to our list, and we know of many more who have subscribed, and who are anxious to receive the paper. Send in your clubs.

☞ We have been wofully short of cash for some time with unsettled accounts upon our books to the amount of hundreds of dollars. Friends, you who owe us, remember that we have to pay cash for every article that we use, and for all the labor which we employ. Can't you relieve us. We don't like to dun you, but it has become a necessity.

☞ We frequently receive a request, unaccompanied with the advance payment, to send the INQUIRER to distant parts of the country. We do not send the INQUIRER out of the county without pre-payment, unless the money is vouched for by some person in the county, and all subscriptions of this class are stopped at the expiration of the time for which they are paid, unless renewed.

WHAT A SEWING MACHINE DID?—We copy the following from a letter received by a lady in this city, from a sister resident in the South, and exposed there to all the trials of a Union man during the war. She writes:

"Your last gift to me of a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, which only barely got through before communication was closed, came most opportunely; it must have been a providence. For four years it was my right hand, and much more, in altering, making over, and fixing the clothing of the family, and now it it our main dependence for support. Everything we possessed has been torn from us by the rebellion; but, thank heaven and our sewing machine, we have as yet wanted none of the absolute necessaries of life.

"We early commenced turning it to account; we made shirts for our soldiers, and got a greenback dollar a piece for them. Oh! shall I ever forget the first I received from a good-looking young major, surely not over nineteen, who gave me, in addition, all the coffee he had in his knapsack. That dollar bought us the first pound of butter that had been in our house for two years, and didn't it taste good with the coffee, and give a relish even to the corn-bread!

"But I forgot that the main object of this letter was to tell you what our sewing machine can do.

"My long and varied experience enables me to assert positively that there is no machine so well adapted to all kinds of sewing as the Grover & Baker. One great quality is the peculiar elasticity of its stitch, which makes it invaluable for all seams on the bias. Then it is so simple, so strong, so reliable, so quiet, so easy to work, so efficient, so versatile, so capable of doing a wide range of work, without time, as one does on other machines.

"Julia and Carrie work on it quite as well, if not better, than I do, and between us we have accomplished a great deal of sewing. Jim succeeded in getting a place in a store last week, so we hope for better times; but, let what will come, I shall always say, God bless the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine."
—*Independent.*

BASE BALL MATCH.—The Social club of Huntingdon arrived here on last Wednesday night a week since to play a match game, on a challenge from the Juniata club of this place. Some difficulty arising on Thursday morning in regard to the selection of an umpire the Juniata club declined to play. A game was then proposed and played between the Socials and the Resolute club of this place with the following score.

SOCIAL.		R.	O.
Fisher H. G.,	C.	3	3
Massy,	P.	3	3
Smith,	S. S.	3	1
Rooker,	1st. B.	2	4
Kline	2d B.	3	2
Gray	2d B.	3	2
Simpson,	L. F.,	1	3
Fisher T. C.,	C. F.,	1	4
Bally,	R. F.,	0	5
RESOLUTE.		R.	O.
Frank Schell,	P.	5	3
Jordon,	C.	6	2
Tate,	S. S.,	5	4
Will Schell,	1st B.	3	5
Cromwell,	2d B.	4	3
Frank Reed,	3d B.	5	4
Jos. Reed,	L. F.	7	0
King,	C. F.,	5	2
Alsip,	R. F.,	4	4

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Resolute—2 5 1 4 3 3 2 0 0 6—44
Social— 0 0 5 0 4 5 2 2 1—19

Umpire—Judge Rose, Mountain Club, Altoona.
Scorers—Lovell, Social; Nicodemus, Resolute.
Fly Catches—Resolute 10. Social 6.

Arrangements were then made to play the Juniata club in the afternoon with the annexed result:

SOCIAL.		R.	O.
Fisher H. G.,	C	7	3
Fishor T C.,	P.	8	2
Smith	S. S.	8	2
Kooker	1st B.	7	2
Kline,	2d B.	6	2
Gray	2d B.	4	3
Simpson	L. F.	4	4
Benedict	C. F.	5	5
Massey,	R. F.	5	4
JUNIATA—		R.	O.
Reamer	C.	2	6
Bolinger	L. F.	5	3
King	S. S.	5	2
Alsip	1st B.	3	3
Grove	2d B.	3	4
McMullen	3d B.	5	2
Lewis	R. F.	5	3
Wills	C. F.	4	2
Lyon	P.	4	2

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Social— 6 2 0 6 3 12 2 20 3—54
Juniata—0 1 2 4 10 3 0 7 2—36

Umpire—F. Schell, Resolute.
Scorers—Lovell, Social; Nicodemus, Juniata.
Fly Catches—Juniata 12; Social 8.

The day was extremely warm, but it did not deter a large crowd from witnessing both games.

The playing was highly creditable to all parties. The members of the Social club were admired on all hands for their gentlemanly bearing, and courteous demeanor. The difficulty which arose in the morning in regard to the selection of an umpire was very much regretted by our citizens, but it gave the Resolutes, the junior club, an opportunity to display their expertness, which might not, under other circumstances, have been so well tested.

DULL TIMES.—Our town has been quite dull for a few days. The only special article that there seems to be a demand for, is the Gum Roller and Spring Grain Drills. It is really astonishing the number of these sold. We understand that there is now in use in Bedford county about 200 Gum Roller Drills, and as an evidence of their popularity, we never have heard of a farmer who was willing to sell his drill and agree *not* to buy another. Hartley & Metzger say they do not expect to be able to supply the demand. So order soon, if you want one.

Our Book Table.

☞ *Mme. Demorest's Monthly Magazine and Mirror of Fashion* for July and August has been received at this office. It is a very neat Lady's Magazine, perhaps the neatest and best in America. It is published by W. Jennings Demorest., 473 Broadway N. Y., at $3.00 per annum with several premiums.

☞ GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for August has been received. It is quite as spirited as usual. We have always been partial to Godey, as a Pennsylvania enterprise, but we think that it has not latterly kept pace with the age of improvement. It is published at $3.00 per annum by L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

Our Young Folks for August fully sustains its character as the best of its kind and is brimfull of sprightly, interesting and instructive reading. No better magazine is or ever has been published. Though already unequalled the publishers announce the addition of a new and attractive feature in the following special notice:

"The Conductors of Our Young Folks have great pleasure in announcing that they have completed arrangements for adding as a new feature to their Magazine a series of Full Page Illustrations. These will be drawn by the first Artists engraved in the best manner and printed upon fine tinted paper. Each number of the Magazine will contain one or more of them. The first picture of the series to be given with the September number is, "The Wanderers," designed by W. J. Hennessy.

The Colored Illustrations, which were promised for the year are now printing and will be given in the November and December numbers. The first of these will be entitled "Florinda and Florindel;" the second "The Old Man of The Mountain," designed by Alfred Fredericks. Terms $2 per year Published by Tickner and Fields Boston."

The Eclectic for August—This treasury of select foreign miscellany presents as usual a promising table of contents. Among which, The English Lakes, from the British Quarterly: Oxford and its Colleges; Gambling Sketches: The Study of Celtic Literature; Thoreau; Mozarts Letters; A Memory of Frederica Bremer; Finance, Frauds and Failures; Frenchwomen under the Empire, and A Sketch of Mrs. Browning, will be found worthy a perusal. W. H. Bidwell, No. 5 Beekman street, N. Y.

Arthur's Home Magazine, for August, contains, Daisy Glen, The Grave of President Harrison; A Short Talk with Our Girls, Thank Offerings; Nan; Two Pictures; Ruth Harding; Forget-Me-Not; Practical Illustrations of Physical Culture; Petroleum; The Logan Stone; Lay Sermons, &c. Published by T. S. Arthur & Co., 323 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

EVERY SATURDAY, the eclectic weekly journal started a few months ago by Ticknor & Fields in Boston, has begun its second volume with an increased subscription. Henry Kingley's new novel, "Silcote of Silcotes," is begun in the number for July 28. The first volume of *Every Saturday* contains seven hundred and twenty-eight pages of selections from the best foreign periodicals, consisting of essays, tales and poems by Charles Kingsley, Thomas Hughes, Miss Cobbe, Matthew Arnold, Alexander Smith, Mrs. Hall, Anthony Trollope, Mrs. Oliphant, Robert Buchanan, Miss Rossetti, Jean Ingelow and others. Almost every topic of popular interest is touched upon, and the editorial supervision is judicious.

Educational Monthly (Schermerhorn, Bancrof & Co., 430 Broome street New York.) The August number of this educational magazine, is scarcely up to its usual standanard, we quote its table of contents as follows—Croquet, Vegetable Poisons, Self Education, The Teacher's Profession, Mrs. Weazell's Visit to the Opera, English Grammar, Examinations at M'me. Savantes', The Memory of a Mother, Editorial Intelligence and Correspondence, Review of Current Publications, Miscellany and Inventions for Schools.

NEW YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE.—This very excellent periodical, published by Frederic S. Hill, 59 Nassau street, New York, has commenced it's second volume with a new story by Mrs. Wood (authoress of *East Lynne*)—entitled "Lady Adelaide's Oath." This story—judging by the opening chapters—promises to be as full of dramatic intensity as the earlier works of that famous writer. The New York Weekly is decidedly the cheapest and best weekly now published in this country. The price is only ten cents a copy or $4 per annum. See the advertisement in another column.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH for August contains an article on "Tobacco," by Horace Greeley; English Pluck, by Moses Coit Tyler; The Cycles of Life, by F. B. Perkins; Study of Physiology, by Prof. Rufus King Browne; Personal Habits, by Rev. John Pierpont; Poems by Alfred B. Street, George W. Bungay, Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, and J. B. F. Walker, M. D.; Health of Girls; Uses of the Turkish Bath; Treatment of Spinal Curvature; National Longevity; Causes, Prevention and Treatment of Cholera; Botany for Invalids; Anæsthetics; Ventilation; Lead Pipe Poisoning; Children Teething; Home Treatment of Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Nosebleed, Difficult Breathing, Sleeplessness, etc. $2 a year—20 cents a number. Address MILLER, WOOD & Co., 15 Laight Street, New York.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for August offers a very fine variety of interesting articles. "How my New Acquaintances Spin" is an interesting account of the silk-producing spiders of South Carolina—their discovery, habits, and uses,—by D. Wilder. "What did she see with?" is a very singular story founded on facts [illegible] known to the inhabitants of ——, Mass. "The Great Doctor, Part II," gives the conclusion of Miss Alice Cary's absorbing and touching story. "A Maniac's Confession," is the gossip of a book-lover about rare editions of famous authors. "Passages from Hawthorne's Note-Book" give continued sketches of Hawthorne's life in the Old Manor at Concord. From the "Chimney-Corner" Mrs. Stowe discourses of party-giving and party-going, and how to get out of both very gracefully and pleasantly. "London Forty Years Ago," contains John Neal's recollections of remarkable events, scenes, and persons in the English capital. "A Year in Montana" is a very entertaining paper, by Hon. Edward B. Neally, U. S. District Attorney of Montana, giving his observations of gold-mining and miners at Virginia and other points in the territory. Prof. Agassiz contributes another graphic article on the Physical History of the Valley of the Amazon. "Griffith Gaunt" is continued, and fine poems are furnished by James Russell Lowell and Bayard Taylor. Address Ticknor & Fields, Publishers, Boston.

☞ The Provident LifeInsurance and Investment Company of Chicago, Illinois, insures against the following accidents: All forms of dislocations, broken bones, ruptured tendons, Sprains, concussions, crushings, bruises, cuts, stabs, tears, gun shot wounds, poisoned wounds, burns and scalds, frost bites, bites of mad dogs or serpents, unprovoked assaults by burglars, robbers, murderers, etc. the action of lightning or sunstroke, the effects of explosions, chemicals, floods and earthquakes, suffocation or choking, when such accidental injury is the cause of death to the insured, or of disability to follow his usual avocation. From $3.00 to $50.00 per week will be paid by this company for the period of twenty-six weeks in case of disability arrising from any of the above accidents. No one should hesitate a moment to take out a policy. Policies taken from one month one year or five years. Durborrow & Lutz, Agents, Bedford Penna.—tf.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., August 2.

Flour	$13.00	Coffee	33
Wheat	2.10	Sugar	15a25
Corn	75	Hams	25a30
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	16
Oats	45	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.50	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	20	Molasses	62a1.00
Eggs	15	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	2.00	Feathers	67
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	12
Lard per lb	18	Dried Peaches "	20

MARRIED.

On the 24th inst., at the Lutheran parsonage, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. SIMON SMOUSE and Miss MARY OLER, both of Bloody Run.

Peace hath its Victories.

To prevent or conquer disease is a grand achievement; and as surely as bullet and bayonet will destroy, *so surely* will HOSTETTER'S BITTERS *preserve* and *prolong* life.

This is the most trying period of the year. The stamina of the strongest yields more or less to the consuming temperature of midsummer. Vigor oozes from every pore. The strength of man passes away in invisable vapor, and weaker woman becomes relaxed and nerveless. It was to meet such difficulties that Hostetter's Bitters were given to society. It is to prevent the evil consequences to which an unbraced, depleted, debilitated organization is liable, that they are recommended as a SUMMER TONIC for both sexes. Old people die of exhaustion every day, who might have kept death at bay for years to come by an occasional resort to this powerful and harmless vegetable stomachic.

Nine-tenths of the community, rich as well as poor, *work* continually. If their hands are unemployed their brains are busy, and head work is as depressing to the vital energies as muscular toil. But tone the system with Hostetter's Bitters and the wear and tear of business life will be comparatively unfelt even in the most oppressive weather. No languor will be experienced, for as fast as the vital forces are expended they will be recruited and renewed by this healthful restorative. As a summer Invigorant it is indispensable to young and old. Sold everywhere. 1m

A YEAR AGO Andy Johnson made a great display by an order that no office holder should be taxed for political purposes.—*That order was issued in the hope of defeating Republican candidates and knowing that the President even that early was plotting against his friends.* To day, the Randall-Doolittle clique, which acts only by order of the President, demands the ejectment of all office holders who eat Andy Johnson's bread and refuse to contribute to the support of his schemes. Consistent.—*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

ENGLAND AND AND AMERICA UNITED BY TELEGRAPH.

The Atlantic Cable in perfect working order—Particulars of the laying of the wires.

NEW YORK, July 29.

The following dispatch has just been received from Cyrus W. Field:

HEART'S CONTENT, July 28, 1866.

We arrived here at nine o'clock this morning. All well—thank God! The cable has been laid and is in perfect working order.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

HEART'S CONTENT, July 28.

We are in telegraphic communication with Ireland. The cable is in perfect order.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

HEART'S CONTENT, July 28.

England and America are again united by telegraph. The cable is in perfect order. We have been receiving and sending messages through the whole cable since the splice on the 13th inst., off Valentia.

(Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

HEART'S CONTENT, July 29.

The steamship Great Eastern left Sheerness on Saturday, at noon, June 30th. She arrived at Beach Haven on Thursday morning, July 5th. Received the balence of her coal and provisions. The other steamers joined the Great Eastern at Beach Haven, as follows: The William Corry and Terrible on Friday, July 6th, and the Albany on the 7th, and the Medway, on Tuesday, the 10th inst.

On Saturday, the 7th of July, the end of the Irish shore cable was landed from the William Corry, and at 2.30 the next morning the laying was successfully completed, and the end buried in 94 fathoms, lat. 51° 40' long. 11° 08'; distance from the telegraph house at Valentia, 27¼ miles; 29½ miles of caple paid out.

Wednesday, 11th inst., A. M., the steamer Raccoon arrived at Beach Haven to render all assistance in her power.

Thursday, 12th inst., the Great Eastern, Medway, Albany, Terrible and Raccoon were near one another. Services were held at Valentia and prayers were offered up for the successful laying of the cable.

On Friday, the 13th, the shore end was connected to the main cable, on board the Great Eastern. At 2.40 P. M. the fleet started for Newfoundland, and the Raccoon returned to Valentia.

The telegraph fleet sailed in the following order: The Terrible ahead of the Great Eastern on the starboard bow, the Medway on the port, and the Albany on the starboard quarter.

The weather was thick and foggy, with heavy rains. Signals were sent through the cable on board the Great Eastern and to the telegraph house at Valentia. Two thousand four hundred and forty nautical miles were found perfect.

Arrived at Heart's Content at 8 A. M., Friday, July 27. The average speed of the ship from the time the splice was made until we saw land was a little less than five nautical miles per hour, and the cable has been paid out at an average of five and one-half miles per hour.

The total lack was less than 12 per cent.

The weather has been more pleasant than I have ever known on the Atlantic at this season of the year.

We have had alternate days of rain, sunshine, fogs and squalls.

I have requested Mr. John C. Dean, Secretary of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, to send you, by the first opportunity, for the Associated Press, twenty-five copies of his diary, which will give you a detailed account of the ups and downs experienced in laying a cable across the Atlantic.

We have been in constant communication with Valentia since the splice was made on the 13th inst., and have daily received news from Europe, which was posted up outside of the telegraph office for the information of all on board of the Great Eastern and signalled to the other ships.

After taking in coals the telegraph fleet will sail for the spot where the cable was lost last year, to recover the end and complete a second line between Ireland and New Foundland, and then the Medway will proceed to lay the new cable across the Gulf of St Lawrence.

The cable will be opened for business in a few days, and all messages will be sent to Europe in the order they are received at Heart's Content.

I cannot find words to convey my admiration to the men who have so ably conducted the nautical engineering and electrical departments of this enterprise, so successfully amidst difficulties which required to be seen to be appreciated.

In fact, all on board the telegraph fleet, and all connected with the enterprise, have done their very best to have the cable made and laid in a perfect condition, and He who rules the winds and the waves has crowned their united efforts with perfect success.

C. W. FIELD.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

ASPY BAY, July 30.

The superintendent of the New Foundland line arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning with the following message from the Queen of Great Britain to the President of the United States:

OSBORNE, July 27, 1866.

To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

The Queen congratulates the President on the successful completion of an undertaking which she hopes may serve as an additional bond of union between the United States and England.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 30, 11.20 A. M.

To Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

The President of the United States acknowledges with profound gratification the receipt of Her Majesty's dispatch, and cordially reciprocates the hope that the cable which now unites the western and the eastern hemispheres may serve to strengthen and perpetuate peace and unity between the Governments of England and the Republic of the United States.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

FROM HAVANA.

NEW YORK, July 30.

Advices from Havannah to the 19th state that the Empress of Mexico arrived there on the 17th on the way to Europe. She was received with the honors due to royalty.

The Empress did not land but proceeded on her journey the next day.

News from Mexico represents the situation of the Empire as daily growing more critical. The fall of Matamoras caused great dismay.

The Imperialist newspapers are excited and petulant in their discussions of the situation.

A French steamer arrived at Vera Cruz with two hundred troops of the foreign legion.

The *Diaro Del Imperio*, the official organ of the Emperor says the Empress has gone to Europe to treat upon the interests of Mexico, and to arrange several international affairs. She is expected to return in November next.

Octavia Rosado, who fought under Juarez at Puebla, has raised a revolution in Guanapuelo.

THE Pittsburgh *Gazette* makes this very reasonable request of the President. It is not likely, however, that he will comply:—

"Now that the President is publishing private letters, will he not favor the public with some of those he has recently received from prominent Democratic politicians? Thus far the President has only published the private letters of Republicans, but in fairness he ought to enable us to see what terms he is on with his Democratic correspondents."

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship China.—Temporary Suspension of Hostilities.—The Germans hope for Peace.—Destruction of Italian Iron-Clads.—The great Battle of Lissa.—The Italian Fleet driven back.—Austria to retire from the German Confederation.

HALIFAX, July 30.

The steamship China, from Liverpool on July 21st, via Queenstown on the 22d, arrived at this port this morning.

The steamship Java arrived at Queenstown on the 20th, and the Argo at Southumpton on the same day.

Austria and Prussia had accepted the preposals for a suspension of hostilities for five days, and it was expected to result in an armistice for six weeks.

Great preparations were being made at St. Petersberg to give Assistant Secretary Fox a grand reception.

LIVERPOOL, July 21st.—The announcement that Austria has accepted the proposals for the suspension of hostilities caused great buoyancy in all the markets; the prevailing opinion among the Germans being that peace would almost certainly be concluded, and consequently there would be no resumption of hostilities.

There were no further reports of fighting.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—In a great naval fight off Lissa, the Italian iron-clad Re De Italia was sunk by a collision at the commencement of battle.

An iron-clad boat blew up with all on board, amid the cries of "Long live the King of Italy," from the crew.

The Italian accounts state that the Austrian squadron returned after one man of war and two steamers had been sunk.

A Vienna dispatch says the Italian fleet was driven back and was being pursued by the Austrians, in the direction of Ancona.

It is asserted from Paris that Austria has consented to retire from the German confederation. It is stated that Frankford will have to pay a further war contribution of twenty-five million Crowns.

The *Observer* says that Parliament will be required, at almost the last moment of the session, to give its concurrence to the Confederation of the North American Provinces, including a plan for the continuance of the Grand Trunk railway.

Advices by the Cable to the 27th, and by Steamer to the 20th.—Treaty of Peace between Austria and Prussia.—Fighting on the 22d inst.—Naval Engagement off the Island of Lissa.—The Italians defeated by the Austrians.—Riots in the streets of London.—The arming of the French Fleet Suspended.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., July, via.
ASPY BAY, C. B, July 29.

The London *Times* of July 27th says:

"A treaty of peace has been signed between Austria and Prussia. A previous telegram says that a five days' armistice between Austria and Prussia commenced at noon on the 23d. There was no more fighting on the 22d, the Austrians claiming a victory.

"The Earl of Shaftsburg had protested in the House of Commons against the holding of reform meetings. Sir John Packington admitted that England was behind other nations.

"A severe naval engagement took place on the 20th of July, of the Island of Lissa, in the Adriatic. The Austrians claimed a victory, having sunk an Italian iron-clad ship and blew up three.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 27—9.30 A. M.—Mr. Field sent a telegram to London a few days since, and received a reply in eight minutes. He says there has been riots in London on account of the refusal of the government to allow the reform meetings to be held in Hyde Park.

TENNESSEE IN THE UNION.

Her Representatives Admitted to their Seats.—Great Enthusiasm in and Out of Congress.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1866.

The President's message, signing the joint resolution, admitting Tennessee to representation reached the House at three o'clock to day, where the fact created no little excitement among the members who gathered around the Private Secretary as he entered, and who afterwards hastily scanned the message before its reading had commenced. The House immediately came out of Committee of the Whole, and the message was read. The profound silence was not broken until that portion was read announcing his signing the resolution, whereupon the members loudly applauded for several moments. The next sentence, however, announced that the President while signing it did not recognize the right of Congress to pass bills or resolutions as precedent to the admission of Representatives from any State. This was where the laugh came in, and it was heartily indulged in by the members, who a moment before applauded a portion of the President's conclusions. The message was disposed of without debate.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction were then discharged from the further consideration of the Tennessee credentials, which were immediately referred to the Committee on Elections.

Among the spectators there was a general feeling of disappointment, as it was thought that the Tennessee members would be at once let in.

Mr. Dawes, however at once summoned the Committee on Elections, who retired to their room and examined the credentials of the members elect. In thirty minutes the committee then returned to the House and reported in favor of their admission. This was agreed to without opposition.

The Tennessee members who were then in the hall came forward amid rounds of applause on the floor and in the galleries. They were then sworn, and as they proceeded to their seats another round of applause followed. Messrs. Maynard and Stokes took seats on the Republican side, and Mr. Taylor on the Democratic side.

Soon afterwards one hundred guns were fired at the City Hall in celebration of the restoration of Tennessee to the Union. The Senators and rest of the delegation will probably be sworn in to-morrow.

THE London *News*, a liberal paper, says the present war on the Continent is no ordinary war; although headed by kings, it is nothing less than a great national revolution.

Germany is reforming itself by the sacrifice of ancient institutions, European expedients and a score of Dynastic interests. The history of the great French revolution may teach us the danger of approaching too closely a people glowing with the heat of a like transformation. If the Emperor of the French having for fifteen years advocated the doctrine of nationalities, now fears that its application to Germany may be inconvenient and desires to make the interests of France the measure of the world's progress, he only shows once more that interests are stronger than theories. But there is no reason why we should join in his intervention.

IT WILL require no introduction of the Pennsylvania delegation appointed by Wallace, to the Philadelphia August Convention, to the Southern rebel delegates in the same body. They will recognize each other as old friends, who did their best to insure the success of the slaveholders rebellion to destroy, and who will now emulate each other's efforts in the raid to get possession of the Government. The only difference of opinion between these worthies will be as to who shall have the fat offices in Johnson's gift, Southern traitors or Northern Copperheads.

New Advertisements.

WAGONS.—Two new two-horse Wagons for sale. Reasonable credit given.
Aug3-tf. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

O YES! O YES!
The subscriber having taken out Auction License, tenders his professional services to all those who desire and Auctioneer. Address him at Six Mile Run, Bedford county, Pa.
Aug. 3, 1866:3m GEORGE W. FIGARD.

WANTED—Cash to purchase our Fall Stock. All owing us over six months are respectfully requested to pay up. A certain class, who imagine we can do without money, will be waited upon by the proper officer after the 1st day of september, 1866.
aug3 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

$2,000 A YEAR made by any one with $15—Stencil Tools. No experience necessary. The Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of three Banks indorse the circular. Sent free with samples. Address the American Stencil Tool Works, Springfield, Vermont. au1:3m

THE NEW YORK
WEEKLY MAGAZINE.
OF
48 Pages. 48 Pages.
THE LARGEST TEN CENT MAGAZINE IN AMERICA.

Is published in season to be received in nearly all parts of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains on every Saturday of its date. Devoted to POPULAR LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART. Each number will contain

The Best Popular Tales.
The Best Domestic Stories.
The Best Sketches of Travel,
The Best Papers on Popular Science.
The Best Short Popular Essays.
The Best Poems, Biographies, &c. &c.

It gives More and Better for Money than any other Magazine ever published. Its selections embrace the best articles from Dickens, Chambers, the Cornhill, and other leading Foreign Magazines, published fresh on the arrival of each steamer, and a great variety of Original Matter by the best authors.

In number 21 commences a NEW STORY by the author of "East Lynne," entitled

LADY ADALAIDE'S OATH.

This story is of thrilling interest and fully equals in dramatic intensity the early efforts of the talented authoress of "East Lynne."

Lady Adelaide's Oath will be completed in a few weeks. As the Magazine is sterotyped, back numbers can be supplied at ten cents each. All news dealers should have the Magazine, but when they are not accessible we have the following cash

TERMS:

One copy, one year	$4.00
One copy, three months,	1.00
Two copy, one year	7.00
Five copies, one year, and 1 extra to agents	20.00

ITS SUCCESS.—This magazine has so exactly met a great public want, that 20,000 copies are now printed. Address

FREDERIC S. HILL,
Publisher,
aug1 No. 79 Nassau st., New York.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public vendue, on the premises, in South Woodberry tp., on FRIDAY, the 24th day of AUGUST next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Richard W. Jones, dec'd, viz:

A TRACT OF IMPROVED LAND,

adjoining lands of Benjamin Lyons' heirs and Jacob Long, and containing 28 acres and 207 perches nett measure. The land is of good quality, and a considerable portion of it is under cultivation. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling house, with stable and other out-buildings.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock p. m.
DAVID C. LONG, Adm'r.
july 27:4t.

THE HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Principal,
Hightstown, N. J.
july 20:3t

THE SECOND TERM OF
BLOODY RUN SELECT SCHOOL
will commence on Monday, August 13, 1866.
For circular apply to
J. C. LONG, Principal,
july20:3t Bloody Run, Pa.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.
J. W. HUGHES, Principal.
W. R. VAUGHAN, Assistant.

The Fall Session of this Institution will begin August 8th. Boarding $3.00 per week. Tuition $5.00 per quarter. Special attention to those intending to teach. july20:3t*

NOTICE.
UNITED STATES REVENUE TAX.

The Annual Assessment for Income of 1865, and the Licenses for 1866, &c., have been completed, and are now ready for examination at the offices of the Assistant Assessors of the 15th district. Any appeals from the same may be forwarded to me, *in writing*, on or before the 1st day of August. The appeals should state clearly the error in the assessment complained of, and the reasons for the same. R. G. HARPER,
Ass'r 16th Dist. Pa.
Gettysburg, July 10, 1866:3t

LAST NOTICE.

My old Books must be squared by cash or note immediately.

Those persons who may fail to settle their accounts on or befor August 15th, 1866, must blame themselves if they have costs to pay, as I have been very indulgent, but now need money.

Respectfully. WM. HARTLEY.
July 13.

BEDFORD COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

The County Normal School will open in Bedford, Aug. 13th, 1866. We shall be able to offer students superior advantages this fall. Tuition $5.00 for those who teach in the county, and $6.00 for all others. Boarding $3.00 per week.
H. W. FISHER,
[illegible]

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, for the purpose of fishing, hunting, gathering nuts, berries, &c., as the law will be strictly enforced against all thus offending.

B. R. ASHCOM,
MICH. LUTZ,
WM. GRISSINGER,
ADAM SCHAFFER.
Bedford, July, 13, 1866. 3m

HARTLEY & METZGER keep constantly on hand a large stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST AND CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring and Roller Grain Drills—the best in the world.
Bedford, July 13.

LOCAL

BOUNTY FOR VATERANS.

The Legislature at its late session passed a law giving veterans who were accredited to districts in this State and received no

LOCAL BOUNTY,

a VEREERAN BOUNTY of $300.

Veterans who received no local bounty will please note this: all those applying to us will find us ready to collect it promptly for them.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Claim Agents.
Bedford, April 27, tf.

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and barrels—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
ct.18/64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS IN A BLAZE.

Fort Bedford Silences Opposition!

The subscriber has purchased the building generally known as "Washington's Headquarters," for many years occupied by the Hon. John Cessna and fitted it up in a neat style for the reception of a

FANCY STORE

which she has just opened. No efforts and expense have been spared to make this the

"Fashionable Bazaar."

All the

LATEST STYLES

which grace the Eastern cities, (she having just returned from the East) will be found here, consisting of

Millinery and Fancy Dress Goods,

Ladies' Kid Gloves,
Balmorals,
Hoop Skirts,
Sack Coats
and Shawls;
A splendid article of
Hand-made Ladies'
Misses' and
Children's Shoes,
with a great variety of
Notions,
Dress Trimmings,
etc., etc., etc.
The services of an Eastern lady, of

VAST EXPERIENCE

have been secured, who will be pleased to exhibit our goods to those who favor us with their patronage.

OUR MOTTO IS

Quick Sales and Ready Profits.

TERMS exclusively cash.
E. V. MOWRY.
April 27, 3mo.

108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108,
Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American

WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albats, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
of all kinds.

REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,

Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour

CLOCKS.

☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.

July 13, 1866:1y S. T. LITTLE.

ATTENTION PENSIONERS!
Look to Your Interests!

The Act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:

1st. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $25.

2d. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $20.

3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum of $15.

4th. Persons who have been deprived of their pensions under Act of March 3d, 1865, in consequence of being in the civil service of the U. S. Government are restored.

5th. Invalid Pensioners who died after application for their pension had been fil

Farm, Garden & Household.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

THE EFFECTS OF LIME UPON THE PRODUCTIONS OF THE SOIL.

It improves the quality of almost every cultivated crop upon land which has been recently limed the yield of grain crops is thinner, and the grain heavier and consequently will yield more flour, which is said to be much richer in gluten than that from unlimed land.

It has always been found to make a much greater improvement upon spring sown crops than on winter wheat, and in England it has been noticed that in a very wet season the wheat on limed land is not so much injured by the superabundant moisture as that upon unlimed land under the same or similar circumstances.

Potatoes raised upon soil which has been recently limed are found to be much better tasted and more free from damage from insects than upon virgin soil. though it has not been proved that it materially increases the crop. I have used it in both the caustic and slacked state, but prefer the former, and would apply it in an air-slacked form (that is slacked under cover,) applied about the time of the last harrowing, strewn on top of the ground as nearly on the row as possible; this I consider to be a prevention of the rot, either total or partial, in the crop. But I have found it to produce a similar effect and doing much toward increasing the crop, if, when fresh, it is mixed with half its bulk of common coarse salt. Say one sack of salt to five or six bushels of lime, and the mixture allowed to remain under shelter for two or three months before it is used. When used in this way at the rate of a handful to every three feet of row, I have found it to increase the crop fully as much as the same amount of super-phosphate of approved brand; but I imagine that it does so at the expense of the soil and future crops. If lime is strewn along the rows of peas in the garden after they are a foot high, it will be found to materially benefit the crop, both in quantity and quality, and that the peas when dried will boil soft more readily.

Of all our crops flax seems to be the only one to which the application of lime is not attended with beneficial results. When applied to this crop it has been found to diminish the strength of the fibre and do nothing to increase the amount of marketable flax. In Belgium it is a rule not to sow flax upon any land which has not been more than seven years without lime.

Lime seems to have the power of altering the natural produce of land, discouraging the growth of some kinds of seed and encouraging the growth of others which have long laid dormant in the soil. Not long since one of my neighbors used lime in conjunction with barnyard manure with his wheat; he obtained his grass seed from a field on which not a mullein was to be seen, but when the wheat was taken off, the soil was found to be as well set with mullein as with timothy and clover. Before plowing and for a number of years no mullein had been known to go to seed on the field, and but few to grow, probably not more than usually sprung up in all our fields. Now it is well known that if lime is applied in excess, it will encourage the growth of the red poppy and the yellow cow wheat (*melampyrum pratense*) and it may be possible that it has the same or a similar effect upon dormant mullein seed, or it may be that the application of lime with the barnyard manure had something to do with it.

Lime also hastens the maturity of all our crops, especially those of grain, which are brought forward from ten to twelve days earlier when it is used by your friend. C.

Lancaster co., Pa.

GYPSUM, OR PLASTER AS MANURE.

The question has excited a great deal of attention among the chemical agriculturists ever since it was discovered that plaster possessed the almost marvelous powers which are known to belong to it. From Liebig down, it has excited the attention of all agriculturists. Recently a writer adopts the views that the use of gypsum is to make the potash of the soil more valuable, and hence more within the reach of plants.

Leibig has anticipated this view. Bear in mind three facts about this substance:

First. Gypsum produces its best effects upon leguminous plants like clover, which are themselves most rich in magnesia and potash, and kept on the cereals which consume less of these constituents.

Second. Gypsum produces its best effect upon the rich soils which overlie the slates, like dairy soils of Herkimer and Oneida counties, where this manure is almost universally used.

Third. Gypsum produces little or no effect upon light sandy soils, destitute of potash, or nearly so, unless accompanied with ashes; nor upon those, heavy soils abounding in humus, like the flats of the Mohawk.

In the former case there is no potash to be acted upon, and in the latter it is so diffused, though plentiful enough, as to be out of the reach of the dissolving effects of this substance.—*Rural American.*

MORE USE OF TOOLS.

The Maine Farmer says: "Many persons have but a limited use for the same tool. The first idea that we have of a manure fork is to remove coarse manure, but it is far better than a spade in a garden. It does not require half the muscular strength that a shovel or spade requires, and the ground can be pulverized much better. We use it altogether in the garden. When roots of weeds or grass spring up in a garden, they can be removed more easily with a fork than any other way. Then there is the hay hoe. We should not know how to get along without one, yet many persons never use one where we do. For digging turfs by the road side, and for leveling off knolls and hummocks on meadows no tool is better. Those in the trowel, we think of it for plastering, yet for garden purposes no tool is better. An old axe that will not be injured by driving into the ground is always our tool for removing fruit trees. The crowbar, which was made to handle stone, is an excellent article to set the bean poles with when the land is hard. A thin shoe knife, which was designed to cut leather, is the best tool we have ever found to shave stocks for grafting. A bushel basket and wheelbarrow are often better than oxen or drag for collecting small stones on land laid down to grass."

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ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Tuesday, May 22, 1866, Passenger trains will run as follows:

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS,	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.
	A.M.	P.M	A.M. P.M
Huntingdon	8.00	6.00	
McConnellstown,	8.20	6.17	
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	6.25	
Marklesburg,	8.48	6.39	
Coffee Run,	9.04	6.55	
Rough and Ready,	9.12	7.02	
Cove,	9.24	7.14	
Fisher's Summit,	9.28	7.18	
Saxton,	9.54	7.43	
Riddlesburg,	10.14	8.04	
Hopewell,	10.22	8.12	
Piper's Run,	10.38	8.24	
Tatesville,	10.58	8.40	
Bloody Run,	11.09	8.53	
Mount Dallas,	11.12	8.57	
Leave Saxton for Dudley,			10.20 7.50
Coalmont,			10.35 8.05
Dudley,			10.50 8.20

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.
	A.M.	PM	A.M. P.M.
Mount Dallas,	6.00	3.04	
Bloody Run,	6.04	3.08	
Tatesville,	6.16	3.20	
Piper's Run,	6.36	3.40	
Hopewell,	6.52	3.56	
Riddlesburg,	7.00	4.04	
Saxton,	7.30	4.34	
Fisher's Summit,	7.45	4.49	
Cove,	7.49	4.53	
Rough and Ready,	8.00	5.05	
Coffee Run,	8.08	5.12	
Marklesburg,	8.24	5.28	
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	5.40	
McConnellstown,	8.40	5.47	
Huntingdon,	9.00	6.10	
Dudley,			6.05 3.54
Coalmont,			6.15 4.09
Arrive at Saxton,			6.30 4.24

TIME OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TRAINS AT HUNTINGDON.

WESTWARD.

Baltimore Express,	5.58 A. M.
Philadelphia Express,	7.00 A. M.
New York Express,	7.58 A. M.
Emigrant Train,	12.48 P. M.
Day Express,	5.28 P. M.
Mail Train,	7.00 P. M.
Fast Line,	7.35 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Fast Line,	4.42 A. M.
Way Train,	7.50 A. M.
Day Express,	9.48 A. M.
Local Accommodation,	12.08 P. M.
Cincinnati Express,	4.33 P. M.
Philadelphia Express,	10.56 P. M.

Mail Train, leaving Mt. Dallas at 6.00 A. M., and arriving at Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M., will allow passengers ample time to take breakfast, and connect with Day Express east, at 9.48 a. m. This train connects at Harrisburg with trains for New York and Baltimore, and arrives at Philadelphia at 5.45 p. m.

Express train leaving Mt. Dallas at 3.04 p. m., will arrive at Huntingdon at 6.10 p. m., allowing passengers time for supper, and will connect with Mail Train west, at 7.00 p. m., Fast Line west at 7.35, and Philadelphia Express east at 10.56 p.m.

Passengers from the east in the morning will have time to breakfast at Huntingdon before the departure of Mail Train at 8.00 a. m. for Mt. Dallas.

Passengers from the east in the afternoon will arrive at Huntingdon at 5.28, and have 30 minutes for supper.

Large and commodious Hacks will, on arrival of each train at Mt. Dallas, be ready to convey passengers to Bedford and Bedford Springs.

June8 O. AYERS, Superintendent.

CRAMER'S OLD STAND
JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.

J. L. LEWIS

has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES

CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use,

PURE SHERRY AND PORT WINES,

Perfumeries, Cedar Camphor for moths, Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c.

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.

Popular Patent Medicines, Home's Family Dye Colors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Stationery, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Chloride of Lime for Purifying, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Flavoring Extracts, &c. &c., in short a

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

of goods usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

June 1, 1866.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

to canvass for the great book of 1866,

"THE SOUTH!"

A tour of its Battle-fields and Ruined Cities; a Journey through the desolated States, and talks with the people.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

From personal observations and experience during months of Southern travel.

The author has had letters of introduction from men in high standing, to the head of all Government departments in the South, civil and military. Whatever is known by these men of the sufferings of the past, present condition of things, as well as plans for the future, will be made known in this book. The great popularity of the author, and intense interest in the subject, combine to make this by far the greatest selling book before the public, while our very liberal inducements present a rare chance for Agents to make money

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june8:1m 702 Chestnut street, Phil'a.

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For sale by G. BLYMYER & SON.

feb2:1y

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!—800 yds. best yard wide all wool filling and pure all wool CARPETS, handsome new patterns, from 50 cts. up—A GREAT BARGAIN—just received.

May 11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER

Positively are going to sell MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, FRENCH MERINOES, and HEAVY BOOTS, at cost and some articles below. ap:6:tf

GROVER & BAKER'S

Sewing Machines

WERE AWARDED THE

HIGHEST PREMIUMS

at the State fairs of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Oregon, California, at the fairs of the American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Associon. and at numerous Institute and County fairs, includidg all the fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.

First prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of London, Paris, Dublin, Linz, Pesancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons.

And they have been furnished by special command to the

Empress of France,
Empress of Austria,
Empress of Russia,
Empress of Brazil,
Queen of Spain and
Queen of Bavaria.

The Grover and Baker Elastic-Stitch sewing Machines are superior to all others for the following reasons:

1. They sew direct from the spools, and require no rewinding of thread.

2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel, but remains firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

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Buffalo, 329 Main street.
Troy, 343 River street.
Harrisburg, 17 Market street.
Providence, 2 Howard building.

WESTERN.

Chicago, 101 Washington street.
Cincinnati, 58 West Fourth street.
St. Louis, 124 North Fourth street.
Detroit, 62 Woodward avenue.
Milwaukee, 13 Newhall house.
Cleveland, 171 Superior street.
Dayton, 346 Third street.
Louisville, 5 Masonic Temple.
Lexington, Bradley's block.
Memphis, 303 Main street.
Nashville, 66 Church street.
San Francisco, 329 Montgomery street.

FOREIGN.

London, 150 Regent street.
Liverpool, 59 Bold street.
Melbourne, 24 Swanston street.

For sale by B. M. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa.

April 27, 6mo

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have now opened a

Large and General Assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, assuring them they will find

BARGAINS

in every department of our stock.

TERMS—CASH PREFERRED—By special agreement a Credit of six months can be had.

Interest charged on all accounts after period named.

A. B. CRAMER.

May 1, 1866.

MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER,

have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable

BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,
LADIES' and GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS and COLLARS,
FANCY NECKTIES,
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DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE SILK and COTTON,
Hair, Tooth and Clothes BRUSHES,
Soaps, Perfumery, Enamel, Skirt Braid, Embroidering Braid, Ladies' Corsets, and Hoops, Balmoral Skirts, Lace Veils, Tissue for Veils. Cloths for Sacks, Dress Goods, Poplins, Lawns, Ginghams, &c. &c.

All kinds of

MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINER WORK

done in the cheapest and best manner.

no3:1y

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FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.
Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of

TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row.

BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

Bedford, Pa., May 18, '66—1y.

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The Time has come to Buy.

$20,000 WORTH

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Comprising a complete assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPERS, BROOMS, BASKETS, WOODENWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, FISH, BACON, SALT, &c.,

Purchased at the lowest CASH prices since the LATE DECLINE,

A few items named here as a sample of the prices for the entire stock:

GOOD CALICOES at 12½, 15, 16, 18, and 20 cts.
GOOD Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS at 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25 cts.
HANDSOME SUGARS, at 12½, 15, 16, 18 and 19 cents.
GOOD RIO COFFEE at 25, 30 and 33 cts.

We invite everybody to call and see for themselves.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. Interest charged on all accounts of over four months standing.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

May 11:3m.

CAMPAIGNS OF THE

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

BY WILLIAM SWINTON.

Standard History of the Grand Army.

THE GREATEST WORK ON THE WAR.

Universally endorsed by army officers and the press. The author says:

"I design in this volume to record what that Army did and suffered in ten campaigns and two score battles."

"I shall have to celebrate the unswerving loyalty of this army, that oft times when the bond of military cohesion failed, held it, unshaken of fortune, to a duty self-imposed."

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The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

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Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

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ap6:tf.

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I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

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The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

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L. S. & Co., also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. Feb 9, 1866.

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

BEDFORD, PA.,

U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.

dec8:1y

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S

WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—

The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.

No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.

For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.

jeb2:1y

AN OLD SONG SET TO A NEW TUNE
IN 1866.

As spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of cats,
Gaily skip about.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
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"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
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"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs and Woolens, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

!!! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.

See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.

Address, HENRY R. COSTAR.
482 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Bedford, Pa.

By Dr. B. F. HARRY,

And all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendents not less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS versus BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTARS" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore, Mich. Mirror.*

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

HOUSEKEEPERS troubled with vermin, etc. be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminator, We have used it to our satisfaction; and if a box cost $5, we would have it. We have tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina, Ohio, Gazette.*

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

A VOICE FROM THE FAR WEST.—Speaking of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator—"more grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin that would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer."—*Lancaster, Wis. Herald.*

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS—should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

Sold in Bedford, by Dr. B. F. Harry, and all Druggists and Dealers. Ap. 13, 4mo.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN

and therefore you ought to

INSURE

IN THE

PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE

AND

Investment Company of Chicago.

Railway Travelers,
Insure yourselves against Accidents
Railroad Officers and Employees,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Boatmen, Masters and Sailors of vessels, and all Travellers by water carriage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Coachmen, and all who Travel by Stage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Machinists, Builders and all Mechanics,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Farmers and all others,

We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

For a trifling sum we will insure you for from $500 to $10,000 in case of death, and pay you from $5 to $50 per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.

C. HOLLAND, Sec'y.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, Agents. feb8

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES

THE MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, per $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

—oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR

JUST RECEIVED.
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. E. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as:

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNEL.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS

For